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Original Poetry.

Written for The Globe.

GREETING TO PENNSYLVANIA.

BY MISS ANN D'WITT SWEET.

I hail thee, Keystone of an arch, supreme in grace and might,
A tower of strength for every land, a risen star, whose light
Hath westward lured full many an eye, from Europe's empire clime,
For freedom's sons still blazing high, a heritage sublime.

And thou the fitting stone that binds, this structure of the free,
A stranger on thy soil would bring, an offering unto thee,
Tho' passing weak the hand and brain, that flings the tribute forth,
Right well I know thou'lt not disdain, this greeting from the North.

For high brave hearts and generous faith, methinks have ever been
The glorious birth-right of thy sons, thou land belov'd of Penn,
And tho' I came upon thy soil, with heart and brain elate
With pride, unfelt for all beside, our dear Old "Empire State."

Yet gazing on thy noble streams, unmar'd by prow or keel,
And grander still, thy mountain heights, where God has set his seal;
Their wealth of magnitude and might: their beauty near and far,
Have grandeur, unsurpassed by thee, our own Excelsior.

Thou Keystone of a federal whole, a yet unriven chain,
The middle link 'twixt North and South, and umpire of the twain,
So act for truth and human rights, that thro' all coming time,
The record of thy past shall be, a history sublime.

Huntingdon, July 31, '56.

Buchanan and Breckinridge.

Great Union Meeting!

OLD LINE WHIGS & DEMOCRATS
Uniting for Buchanan and Breckinridge!

KENTUCKY ALL RIGHT!

Great Speech of James B. Clay.

Son of the Immortal Statesman rebuking the Slanders of Mr. Buchanan.

On the 26th ult., a large and enthusiastic meeting was held at Maysville, Ky., in support of BUCHANAN and BRECKINRIDGE. We will not call it a Democratic meeting—for there were as many Old Line Whigs present as Democrats—and *four Old Line Whigs* were among the orators of the day, Colonel GEORGE E. HODGE, HANSEN L. PENN, of Ohio, THOMAS B. STEVENSON, and JAMES B. CLAY, a son of the immortal "Harry of the West." The meeting was called to order by the Hon. RICHARD H. STANTON, and its whole tone and spirit is one of the most cheering tokens we have yet seen of the fact that the friends of the Union, of all former political proclivities, are now coming gallantly to the rescue, determined to "crush out" forever those who would barter away our dearest birthright for a mess of pottage.

In reporting the proceedings of this meeting, the Cincinnati *Enquirer* says:

Colonel Stanton came forward and begged to introduce to the meeting the son of one who, in his day, had been idolized by his friends and neighbors—by every Kentuckian—as the great Champion of our Union; he presented

JAMES B. CLAY, THE SON OF THE IMMORTAL "HARRY OF THE WEST."

At this announcement there arose a wild shout of enthusiasm and joyful welcome from the vast multitude. The ladies arose from their seats and waved their handkerchiefs, the men shouted to the very top of their lungs, young and old united in one of the most earnest and tumultuous exhibitions of real feeling we have ever witnessed. Mr. Clay seemed to be much affected by these demonstrations. In a very clear modest and manly tone he proceeded to address them.

We were never, in our lives, more surprised than by the speech of this gentleman. We have been led to believe that he was a person of rather cold nature and ordinary natural powers. Doubtless the great fame of his father has stood in the way of the just appreciation of his talents. The very name he bears—his relationship to *the great man* of that State—has prevented him from assuming a prominent position in public affairs, and created against him something like jealousy in the breasts of his father's old friends and admirers, who could not bear to see any one of the name and lineage of Clay attempt to follow, at how great soever a distance, in the footsteps of their illustrious chief. These influences have depressed Mr. Clay's reputation much below the measure it is justly entitled to, and produced a diffidence and distrust, which some of the very people who cherish the fame of his father with so much jealousy have mistaken or misrepresented as indicative of a cold nature and intellect. All this, we are satisfied, is strikingly incorrect and unjust. The speech delivered by Mr. Clay on Saturday presented the man in his true and natural character, and the effect of that speech was a proof of its sincerity.

Mr. Clay said that he was a quiet farmer, who had taken but little part in public affairs. He was a comparative stranger in his own State. There was not a half dozen familiar faces in the great crowd before him. But he had been calumniated by the press—he had been denied the right, unless at the hazard of the most bitter and malignant personal detraction, of taking that course in political affairs which his judgment and conscience approved. He had been painted as a monster of political tergiversation and infidelity—his own and the heart-strings of his family had been torn by the vile abuse to which he had been subjected. He now appeared before them to show what manner of man he was, to justify to his fellow-countrymen the consistency and honor of his conduct.

Mr. Clay proceeded to say that he had no blood in his veins which did not flow in an honorable channel and from an honored source. It was not in the nature of his race to be faithless and treacherous. There was none of that race but had borne a true and patriotic heart in his bosom. An uncle had fallen, gallantly struggling against the savages at the River Raisin. Many now present remembered that gallant man who bedewed the dark and bloody ground with his heart's blood. A brother had fallen at Buena Vista, fighting for the honor and flag of his country, and, even when disabled and prostrate from many wounds, when last seen he still resisted and combatted the enemies of his country. Last and greatest of his name—greatest that had ever been or ever would be—his father, had lived for his country and for the Union—had exhausted his days in the services of the Republic, and had imposed on all who were connected with him, as their highest and most sacred duty, to give their best efforts to the maintenance of that cause to which his great heart and talents were so long consecrated.

In the performance of this object, Mr. Clay, said he came there to strike one blow for the Union. He then proceeded to show that the banner of the Whig party had been furled and laid upon his father's grave. Its approaching dissolution was announced in the canvass and success of Gen. Taylor, who refused to acknowledge himself a Whig.—Indeed, its death began when that party declared success to be its great object, in opposition to the sentiment of Henry Clay—that it is better to be right than to be President. He had clung to the old party in its dying, as he had in its prosperous moments, and when its final dissolution was proclaimed he looked around to see where he should go.—He felt himself in the embarrassment in which the Sage of Marshfield once found himself. He had entertained opinions in favor of Native Americanism, and had published the first articles that had ever appeared in Kentucky on that subject. So hearing that there was a party organized on that idea, and which at the same time proclaimed very high-toned and patriotic national objects and spirits, though he entertained much repugnance to secret societies, he was persuaded to present himself for interrogation at the portals of one of the lodges of the so-called American order. As the obligation of secrecy had been removed from all persons in reference to that order, he felt justified in stating what there occurred. He was asked what was his name, where he was born, what religion he professed, what was the *religion of his wife;* and, finally, would he not bind himself never to vote for a Roman Catholic? When this question was put to him he withdrew in disgust. That was no place—no party for him. What, then, was he to do? He looked around again to see if there was not a chance for the resurrection of the Whig party. Not a gleam of hope enlivened the gloom of the horizon. Under these circumstances his next thought and inquiry were, in what ranks could he, in his humble way, contribute most to the maintenance of the Union and of a national party? He saw no other place for him to stand upon, but in the ranks of the party which alone maintained an organization in all the States—which alone was able to present a powerful resistance to the sectional party, whose success he believed would involve the disruption of this Confederacy. On this point, he read Mr. Fillmore's Albany speech, the spirit of which he greatly applauded. He should act in the spirit of that address, and give his vote to the party which presented the best prospects of success against this pestilent and dangerous sectional movement. He could see only in the Democratic party the power to defeat this party, and he should therefore give his cordial support to Buchanan and Breckinridge.

Mr. Clay then proceeded to show what he considered the utter hopelessness of the undertaking to elect Mr. Fillmore, and the effect which the persistance of such an effort must have to weaken the Union party. He spoke of Mr. Fillmore with great respect, as his father's and his own friend. Though appointed by General Taylor, as a Minister of our Government abroad, he had been sustained by Mr. Fillmore, and received the unusual compliment of being noticed favorably in one of the Presidential messages. The administration of Mr. Fillmore has been one of the most successful and satisfactory since the days of Washington, and if he thought there was a chance of his election he would support him; but there not being a ghost of a chance, he would not, for personal preference, hazard the success of the only party which now has the slightest prospect of success in defeating the sectional and disunion party of the North.

But he confessed, if he deemed it wise and patriotic to vote for Mr. Fillmore, it would certainly be a hard task to take him with the candidate for the Vice Presidency, Andrew Jackson Donelson, who, besides being a renegade from his own party, had quite recently been the reviler and defamer of Mr. Fillmore, and of that administration which gave Mr. Fillmore the high consideration and claims that are now accorded to him. The vote for Andrew Jackson Donelson in preference to John C. Breckinridge was certainly a hand alternative for a Kentuckian. Breckinridge was his townsman, the play-mate of his infancy, the companion of his boyhood, his friend and intimate at all periods. Breckinridge had additional claims upon him.—When he was elected over General Leslie Combs, to represent the Ashland District in Congress, Mr. Breckinridge had asked a friend of his father how Mr. Clay would receive him if he should take the liberty of calling on him. "As a gentleman and a Kentuckian," was the reply.

Mr. Breckinridge accordingly came, and he (the speaker) was present at the interview. Mr. Breckinridge stated to Mr. Clay that he had called to pay his respects to him; that, though of the opposite political party, he had been chosen to represent the district which he (Mr. Clay) had himself represented with so much renown and fidelity, and he should consider himself—young and inexperienced as he was—quite incompetent to do justice to the high duty he had assumed, without the counsel and aid of Mr. Clay, and he desired permission to consult with him freely, when he should enter upon his duties, and to receive the aid of his great experience and knowledge of political affairs. Mr. Clay was much pleased with this interview. It produced a deep impression on his mind, and his regard for Mr. Breckinridge was ever afterward warm and earnest. And now I am expected to throw aside such a man and vote for Andrew Jackson Donelson. "Why, fellow-Kentuckians," exclaimed Mr. Clay, "I would not give John C. Breckinridge for a woods full of Andrew Jackson Donelsons."

In this connection Mr. Clay referred to the eloquent, just and noble eulogium pronounced by Breckinridge in the House of Representatives, on the announcement of his father's death.

Mr. Clay then proceeded to urge upon his old Whig friends, the companions and constituents of his father, to rally around that banner which he had *spent his life in upholding*—the banner of the Union. He was ready to follow the Whig standard as the Douglas followed the heart of Bruce—as long as it waved. But that flag was no longer to be seen on the battle-field. It might yet be unfurled. After death there was the resurrection. But at present there was no Whig organization, and the only party of the Union was that of which Buchanan and Breckinridge were the candidates.

Mr. Clay referred to the attempt to implicate Mr. Buchanan in the charge of bargain and corruption. On that subject he proposed to take the testimony of his own father, and he read from Mr. Clay's letter to show that Mr. Buchanan had conducted himself in that affair as a man of truth and honor; he should believe what his father said before others. Besides the evidence he had read, there was other testimony bearing on the same point. In feeling and eloquent terms he referred to the heavy weight of that charge against his father, and how gallantly and bravely he had borne it. Thank God it died before his father; and now, he was proud to say, that there lived not the man who would whisper it. But Mr. Buchanan was free from all connection with the matter.

Mr. Clay concluded with an eloquent appeal to his fellow-citizens, especially old line Whigs, to give their cordial support to the Union ticket—to Buchanan and Breckinridge.

He sat down amid the most boisterous applause. We have never heard a more effective speech. Though the third speech ever made by Mr. Clay, and the first ever delivered in the open air, it was very impressive, both in manner and matter. With some of the tones and actions of his father, Mr. Clay possesses, a clear, concise diction, much logical force and a manly style. He declared he was not an orator, and appeared somewhat oppressed and restrained by the apprehension that too much might be expected from the son of Henry Clay. His speech, however, carried conviction to every mind of his honesty, manliness and patriotism.

The White Man and the Negro.

American politics present some strange contradictions. We are just gradually emerging from a bitter contest in which the rights and privileges of men of the same lineage and physical characteristics as the native citizens of America, were rudely assailed, because they had not been born here; and the next move, on the part of the same men, is to raise up to a level of political equality the negroes, who are of vastly inferior grade, of different color and characteristics, and whose intermixtures with the whites upon equal terms, is clearly contrary to the laws of nature, and revolting to all the better instincts of the Caucasian race.

At this day, in the Northern States of this Republic, there is a large class of men who seem wholly occupied with considerations affecting the welfare of the negroes. They see our country prosperous and flourishing beyond all precedent—they see twenty-five millions of whites and some three or four millions of blacks,—in a happier, more favored, more advanced condition than the same numbers of whites and blacks have been in any country at any period of the history of the World, for in no other nation of the earth have so large a body of whites reached so high a degree of development as the free white men of the United States, and in no other country have so many black men reached so high a condition of development, as the black slave population of the South—but they are not satisfied with leaving well enough alone. The existing blessings vouchsafed to us excite in their breasts no emotions of gratitude. The benefits of which we are daily and hourly recipients, they never contemplate with a spirit of thanksgiving. They are regardless of the happiness of men of their own color and lineage, and intent upon the execution of Quixotic designs for the imaginary benefit of the objects of their special adoration.

Negro-mania has now reached its height. The operations of the negro-worshippers are conducted with unprecedented vigor, and their purposes avowed with unblushing boldness. The Black Republican organization stands forth as the political embodiment of their sentiments, and its organs have the audacity to assert that the American people are so lost to all feelings of self-respect, to the dictates of common sense, of self-preservation, of wisdom and justice, as to afford them a reasonable prospect of securing a triumph at the approaching Presidential election.

We are aware that there are some persons connected with the Black Republican party who profess that their only object is to prevent the extension of slavery into territories now free, and that they do this from no love of the negroes, but merely from regard for the welfare of the whites. But let men look before they leap into this new party, at the real character and designs of those who are its leaders. Nearly every prominent man of them is more or less identified with movements designed to elevate the negroes of the North to political equality with the whites, and wherever they have become fully possessed of power one of their first steps has been towards the achievement of this end, and in several States they have already accomplished it. Nearly, if not every prominent man of them, was opposed to the Compromise measures of 1850, and deeply implicated in movements designed to resist the execution of the Fugitive Slave Law. Nearly every prominent man of them idolizes SEWARD as a great leader of the party, and endorses his doctrine that for the benefit of the negro a "higher law" than the Constitution is to be observed. Nearly every prominent man of them has participated to a greater or less extent in underground railroad movements designed to expedite the escape of runaway slaves. Nearly every prominent man among them is not only a reviler of the constitution, but at heart a *disunionist*, and nearly all their leaders stand upon the record as enunciators of sentiments either directly or impliedly favorable to disunion, and many of them are avowed advocates of the immediate abolition of slavery at all hazards, regardless of consequences. No matter how much these men may seek to gloss over the real character of their designs, their lives afford abundant proof that by some strange perversion of feeling, they are ready and anxious to sacrifice the welfare and happiness of the white race for the imaginary benefit of the blacks, and they are now calling upon the white people of the North to assist in the accomplishment of their own destruction. It is time that men should waken up to a full comprehension of this negro question, and contemplate, ere too late, the abyss into which Black Republican demagogues would plunge them. It is time that every honest voter should insist upon the politicians of this country directing their attention to movements and objects affecting the welfare of its white inhabitants, their prosperity, independence, and happiness, and cease the sickening and disgusting cant about the negroes. It is time that the white laboring men of the North should revolt against a movement which has for its ultimate object the introduction of immense bodies of negroes among them to reduce their wages and degrade their condition. It is time that the tax-payers of Pennsylvania should set their faces sternly against the project of overflowing our poor houses and jails with an improvident, a thriftless and unscrupulous race. It is time that the friends of the Union and those who wish to avert the direful calamities which its dissolution would certainly entail upon us, should turn upon these negro-loving politicians and utterly defeat and overthrow them. If the negro worshippers want to preach negro politics forever, let them go to Africa. A wide field is open there for their operations; the negroes there need their teachings and their assistance much more than the negroes of the South do, and if they are anxious to do the greatest good to the greatest number of their sable brethren, that is the country they should seek. Let us have negro politics for Africa, and white men's politics for America.—*Pennsylvanian.*

The Political Parsons.

The *Bangor Democrat* remarks: "There are a good many clergymen who deliver sermons purporting to be of their own composition, which were substantially composed by the writers for the New York *Tribune*, and previously published by the firm of Greeley, McElrath & Co. They get their texts from the Bible, their expositions from the *Tribune*."

As a fitting appendix to the above, we make room for the following, which we find in a late number of the Rochester *Union:*

"The Rome *Sentinel* says a Black Republican meeting was held a few evenings since, at New York Mills, Oneida County, and after the adoption of a couple of resolutions endorsing the Philadelphia Convention and the nominees, *Rev.* Messrs. Cobb and Kirk came forward upon the platform and addressed the political gathering!—*Wash'n Union.*

What if the Catholic priests were to turn out and take the stump for a political party? What! Why universal Protestantdom would rise up and hang the poor fellows to the nearest lamp-post. We should have them strung along the streets, like branches of ripe bananas. But the Rev. Zanies Cobb, and Kirk, and the rest, can talk treason and filth where they please—for, Lord bless you, they are not Catholics! No, sir! they are not bigoted Romanists. They are not plotters against the American people. They are not children of abomination, and workers of iniquity.—No! they are prayerful men, Messrs. Cobb and Kirk, and Beecher, *et id genus.* They pray daily for the dissolution of the Union! They are holy men; they teach holiness to the Lord, and a baptism of blood and fire.—They are good citizens. They do not play in any old Romish mystery, but in the new mask of anarchy. "Very smooth they look, yet grim;" seven bloodhounds follow them. Clothed with the Bible as with light, and the shadow of night, like Beecher, pale hypocrisy on a crockadile goes by. "I am God, and King, and Law," said anarchy. What say the preachers of the new school of political divinity; say they not nearly the same? Oh blasphemy, and wicked folly! Whip the knaves home, before they turn the temple of the Most High into a den of political thieves. —*N. Y. Democrat.*

The Ten Cent Fabrication.

The New York *Tribune* admits with an unusual frankness, that Mr. Buchanan never made use of any such expression as has been falsely imputed to him. The *Tribune* says:

"The charge that Mr. Buchanan has advocated a reduction of laboring men's wages to ten cents per day, has but a very partial support in fact. He certainly never made any such proposition directly, nor anything which he understood to have that effect."

INDIANA.—Ezra Wilson, Esq., offers through the Washington Union, to bet $2,500 that James Buchanan will carry Indiana, and $2,500 that he will receive a majority of the electoral votes of the Union.

The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, —PERSEVERE.— Editor and Proprietor.

VOL. XII. HUNTINGDON, PA., AUGUST 13, 1856. NO. 8.

The Three Candidates.

There are three Presidential Candidates before the people, one of whom, in all probability, will be Chief Magistrate of the Union.

JAMES BUCHANAN, the Democratic candidate; MILLARD FILLMORE, the Know Nothing candidate, JOHN C. FREMONT, the Black Republican and Disunion candidate.

Citizens of the United States, which of the three will you choose?

JAMES BUCHANAN has served his country, in a national capacity, for a period of thirty-six years. He is a man "learned in the law." He has served in the national House of Representatives, in the U. S. Senate, in the Cabinet, and as a minister to foreign courts. He was the compeer of Webster, Clay, Calhoun, Wright, and other illustrious statesmen who have passed from the stage of action. He possesses a perfect knowledge of the science and affairs of government. He is thoroughly acquainted with our domestic and foreign relations. His celebrity as an accomplished statesman is not confined to his native country, but is acknowledged wherever on the face of the earth a civilized government exists. His patriotism is undisputed. His moral character is beyond reproach. He comes up to Mr. Jefferson's test: He is *honest* and *capable.*

This is the character of the Democratic candidate.

What shall we say of MILLARD FILLMORE? That he is competent we admit; that he possesses many traits of character which we admire, we will not deny; that he speaks as a true national man, we acknowledge; but he fell in an evil hour, from his "high estate," when he bound himself by oaths to proscribe men for *conscience* and for *country's* sake; and this black cloud obscures his glory. His creed is illiberal, bigoted and anti-democratic. No man with the obligation of such oaths resting upon him as he has taken, can administer the government in the spirit of the constitution.

Of JOHN C. FREMONT it is only necessary to say that he possesses no capacity for government. There is not a county in the State of Pennsylvania from which his superior could not be selected. He entered the army of the United States as a second lieutenant and rose to the rank of Brevet Lt. Colonel. He explored the Rocky Mountains under the guidance of Kit Carson. He was never known to be "in the right place at the right time," and, although he was in California when there was fighting to be done, he was not engaged in a single battle. He speculated in cows and horses, under the pretence that he was buying for the government, and presented a bill of over $900,000, only $152,000 of which was allowed and paid. He was elected U. S. Senator from California for two years, of which time he served only *twenty-one days*, having *private* business to attend to. During those twenty-one days he did nothing to distinguish himself; and were it not for the record of his election, and his name among the yeas and nays in the Senate proceedings, very few would know that he had ever been a member of that body. He drew rations for his suffering companions whom he had deserted in the mountains and used them himself. Finally, he was tried for *mutiny* and *disobedience of orders*, found guilty on both charges and all the specifications, and dismissed from the army.

Such is the history of JOHN C. FREMONT.

We have here presented the three candidates in their true light. We believe the people of the United States to be honest, intelligent, patriotic and attached to the Constitution and Union, and have the utmost confidence that they will choose from the candidates named the only one who is truly national and competent—JAMES BUCHANAN, the enlightened statesman and unblemished patriot.—*Patriot & Union.*

A Freedom Shrieker "Sold."

Our readers will recollect an account published some time since of a stirring appeal made by Henry Ward Beecher, in his own church, on Sunday, in behalf of a young slave girl from the South, and called upon his audience to raise one thousand two hundred dollars to enable Sarah to purchase her freedom. So affecting was the appeal that ladies who had no money with them took off their rings and bracelets and threw them upon the plate. The required sum was raised, and the girl was petted and feasted by the church, until her habits became more than suspicious, and appearances grew stronger every day that she had become decidedly bad. Lately the girl was missing, together with certain goods and chattels belonging to her friends, and a correspondent of the New York *News* writes that paper that Mr. Beecher has recently received information from her late owner that Sarah, tired of the dull life imposed upon her in the neighborhood of her Abolition associates, had returned to him, was quite happy, and was getting along "as well as could be expected" under the circumstances. She had raised for her master the one thousand two hundred dollars, and he had saved his credit and his slave at the same time. A good speculation for him, but it must be rather a sore object for those ladies of Beecher's congregation, whose diamonds so readily dropped at his "shriek" for the freedom of an abandoned slave.—*Rochester Advertiser.*

The Prospects in Ohio.

The "Statesman" gives the following decided and candid opinion of the prospect in Ohio:

"How is Ohio?" is a question asked us 'very continuedly.' We are compelled to say, in all candor, that if things continue to brighten up and prosper for the future as they have for the last twenty days, Ohio will cast her whole electoral vote for Buchanan and Breckinridge by a majority that will startle some people. But the elements are not all settled yet, and our organizations are not completed; but at present all looks bright and cheering, and our friends everywhere, so far as we learn, are in the finest spirits.—In thirty days more the whole State will be in a blaze, and from its light we may see with greater certainty. Up, then, and to the work, until every hamlet is aroused to the cry, "The Union must and shall be preserved!"

A Black Republican on Fremont and Washington.

CHARLES REMOND, a *negro*, and a prominent Black Republican, (says the Detroit *Free Press,*) thus wrote to one of the delegates to the Philadelphia Convention previous to nominations being made by that body:

"Col. Fremont should be placed at the head of the ticket. * * * We, at the West, desire his nomination. He will be acceptable to all your constituents."

This same REMOND spoke as follows of the "Father of his Country," at an abolition convention in Boston, on the 30th of May last:

"Remembering that he was a slaveholder, *he could spit upon that scoundrel, George Washington.* [Hisses and applause.] "The hisses," said Remond, "are slaveholders in spirit, and would enslave me if they could." "*What!*" he continued, "*so near Faneuil Hall and Bunker Hill, was he not permitted to show that that scoundrel, George Washington, had enslaved his fellow-men?*"

There is no doubt that this fellow REMOND reflects the general sentiment of the Black Republican party. They consider WASHINGTON a "scoundrel" because he was a slaveholder. Under the same rule, they consider JEFFERSON, and MADISON, and MONROE, and JACKSON, as "scoundrels," for they were all slaveholders. Every vote cast for FREMONT is an endorsement of this atrocious calumny.

Just What they Demanded.

The Kansas committee, in their report to Congress, give the sum total of their demands in the following language:

"Seventh, that in the present condition of the Territory, a fair election cannot be held without a new census, a stringent and well guarded election, the selection of impartial judges, and the presence of United States troops at every place of election."

The bill of Senator Douglas, which has passed the United States Senate, provides for every requisite they here point out—a new census, a stringent and well guarded election laws, and the polls to be protected by the United States troops—five Commissioners, who it is understood will be taken from both political parties—and, it repeals all the obnoxious laws of which they complain besides. This is not only what the Black Republican Committee demanded, but even more—and yet that factious party oppose the bill with their entire strength. They are determined to keep up this sectional agitation until after the Presidential election, even if it ends in the dissolution of the Union.

Political Reverends.

The Saco *Democrat* concludes an article as follows:

Let these *Reverends* go on. The title is allowed the clergy, by way of respect for their sacred calling as ministers of the gospel of our Saviour. When, therefore, individuals desecrate the pulpit with their political harangues, the instinctive sense of the people detects the wrong, withdraws its respect, and thenceforth these individuals are known and designated by *their political friends*, as well as by the other and better class, not to be the honored title of Reverend, but as Ward Beecher, Thode Parker, Tom Merrill, Fred Douglas, and so down into the nomenclature of all the lesser rushlights of the profession who thus abuse their calling.

The Best Man.

There are hundreds of thousands of people who profess to poll their votes always for "the best man." Can any doubt that BUCHANAN is a thousand times better man than FREMONT, so far as regards qualification and ability? The truth is BUCHANAN possesses every desirable requisite for the office—honesty, capacity, and experience—while FREMONT has no Presidential qualifications whatever.

FOR FREMONT, BUT NOT FOR FREEDOM.—The Boston *Journal*, a leading Republican organ in New England, contains the following paragraph:

"We are decidedly of opinion that monarchy, and hereditary monarchy, is by far the best form of government that human wisdom has yet devised for the administration of considerable nations, and that it will always continue to be the most perfect which human virtue will admit of."

JERSEY IN A BLAZE.—The Jersey Blues are wide awake. Never probably since the organization of political parties in this country, has there been so determined and active feeling displayed as may now be witnessed by our Democratic friends in New Jersey.—They are at work *every* where. They allow nothing to interfere with their political duties, but plunge into the very midst of the political *maelstrom*, and hurl defiance at all foes. This true and noble old State would give five thousand majority for Buchanan today, and by November will double that.

The State where Washington (with Lafayette) fought his greatest battles, and where the blood of Americans as well as foreigners was poured out like water to secure our independence, liberty, and union, is not to be disgraced by allowing a sectional and disunion party like the "Republicans," to raise their black flag on its sacred soil.

JERSEY CITY TELEGRAPH.—The Jersey City *Telegraph* hoists the ticket of Buchanan and Breckinridge. This paper has heretofore been neutral, but it is the official paper of our sister city, and enjoys a large circulation and much influence. We welcome it into the ranks of the national party. The *Telegraph* says:

"We hoist to-day at our mast head the white folks' ticket. On it are emblazoned the names of Statesmen who are before the *whole* American people for their suffrages to preside over the destinies of this whole nation. That James Buchanan, the first American Statesman, will be elected to the most important office in the world, no one who is of sound mind, we think, will doubt for a moment. But if, on the other hand, there was the least prospect of defeating him and electing a sectional or half-way individual in his stead, all true patriots would despair of this glorious Republic."

"MULE BEEF AND GRASSHOPPER PIES."—It is said of Col. Fremont, the Abolition candidate for President, that he once remarked: "Sir, I have lived upon mule beef and grasshopper pies, but Whig principles sicken and disgust me more than either." When Col. Fremont thus denounced Whiggery he professed to be a rampant Democrat, and must had in his mind's eye the very class of men who are now his chief supporters.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.—Rev. Mr. CONWAY, Unitarian minister at Washington City, who has been discreet enough to turn his pulpit into a political rostrum to fulminate Black Republican abolitionism from, has been respectfully invited to vacate the position he desecrates. It is a good example and one which we hope may be universally imitated.

THE GLOBE.

Circulation—the largest in the county.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, August 13, 1856.

FOR PRESIDENT,
JAMES BUCHANAN, of Pennsylvania.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, of Ky.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
GEORGE SCOTT, of Columbia county.
FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
JACOB FRY, Jr., of Montgomery co.
FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
JOHN ROWE, of Franklin county.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

SENATORIAL.
Charles R. Buckalew, Wilson M'Candless.

DISTRICT.	
1—Geo. W. Nebinger,	13—Abraham Edinger,
2—Pierce Butler,	14—Reuben Wilber,
3—Edward Wartman,	15—George A. Crawford,
4—Wm. H. Witte,	16—James Black,
5—John McNair,	17—H. J. Stahle.
6—John N. Brinton,	18—John D. Roddy,
7—David Laury,	19—Jacob Turney,
8—Charles Kessler,	20—J. A. J. Buchanan,
9—James Patterson,	21—Wm. Wilkins,
10—Isaac Slenker,	22—James G. Campbell,
11—F. W. Hughes,	23—T. Cunningham,
12—Thomas Osterhout,	24—John Keatly,
	25—Vincent Phelps.

THE BUCHANAN PLATFORM.

"The Federal Union—it must be preserved."—ANDREW JACKSON.

—"*Disunion is a word which ought not to be breathed amongst us, even in a whisper. The word ought to be considered one of dreadful omen, and our children should be taught that it is sacrilege to pronounce it.*"—JAMES BUCHANAN.

DEMOCRATIC RALLY!

AT THE COURT HOUSE
THIS EVENING.
COME ONE! COME ALL!

The Democratic Delegate Convention
Will assemble at the Public School House at 2½ o'clock, THIS AFTERNOON.
August 13, 1856.

Circulate "The Globe!"

THE GLOBE will be furnished to subscribers at the following rates:

For three months, payment in advance,	$ 50
"six, " "	75
"one year, " "	1 50

How many new subscribers shall be added to our list during the Court weeks? Remember, THE GLOBE is the best newspaper published in the county.

☞THE DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION will meet at the PUBLIC SCHOOL HOUSE at 2½ o'clock p. m. We learn that every district in the county will be represented—that the most entire unanimity exists among the delegates—and that they are all animated with the strongest hopes of success. They bring good tidings from every part of the county. The democracy are not only up, and doing, and ready for action, but many old-line Whigs are anxiously awaiting the result of the democratic convention, that they may enter the field in support of its ticket. Their principles being sound let the democracy put forward good men. Let the convention exercise the greatest care and discrimination in the selection of candidates—let them be unexceptionable and popular—free from spot or blemish—and with such candidates the democracy will sweep the county. This is but the general impression. Let every man act for the common weal. The crisis demands it.

☞Mr. SAMUEL COEN, an Old Line Whig of Barree, wishes us to give public notice, that he *is not* an agent for the *Huntingdon Journal*. He has paid them for their paper to April next, and has ordered them to keep the money and paper, but they still keep his name in their paper as an agent, which he considers an *insult*. Mr. COEN is a Buchanan man—and is not ashamed to let the public generally, and particularly those who heretofore labored with him in the Whig party, know it.

TROUBLE IN THE CAMP.—JOHN ASHMAN, Esq., of Clay township, until within a few months, one of the most prominent, respectable, and intelligent leaders in the opposition ranks, has taken the stump for Buchanan and Breckinridge, and the Democratic cause generally. We learn from him that many of his neighbors, old line Whigs like himself, will also warmly support the Democratic nominees. The truth is, the *best men* of the old Whig party everywhere, are falling into line with the Democracy.

MARYLAND U. S. SENATORS.—Messrs. PRATT and PEARCE, the Senators from Maryland in the Senate of the United States, have both written letters announcing their determination to support BUCHANAN and BRECKINRIDGE. This announcement will materially influence the result in that State, as both of these gentlemen belonged to the Whig party, and their influence is very considerable.

The letter of Mr. PRATT will be found in to-day's paper. Don't neglect to read it.

☞A gentleman in St. Louis has offered to bet twenty-five hundred dollars against one thousand, that Mr. FILLMORE will not get Louisiana, Kentucky and Tennessee.

☞We heard a lady say the other day, that the Ambrotypes taken by Mr. AUXER, at his room in the Court House, were the "most beautiful" she had ever seen. A gentleman who is a judge of nice things, says Mr. AUXER takes the most life-like portraits he has ever had the pleasure of looking at.

The Elections---Glorious Results.

KENTUCKY.—The latest returns from Kentucky only go to complete the disastrous route of the Know Nothing party. From one end of the State to the other they have been badly beaten. The Democratic majority will be very large. The *Louisville Times* estimates it at 10,000. Inasmuch as Kentucky has seldom before voted a Democratic ticket, the news of this astonishing result will have a mighty effect all over the Union, and go far toward swelling the mighty tide which is bearing the great Pennsylvania statesman and orator to the Presidential chair. In November, we predict, Kentucky will choose Democratic electors by at least 20,000 majority.

MISSOURI.—In Missouri, Colonel Benton, who ran as a candidate for Governor in order to defeat and distract the Democracy if possible, has perhaps accomplished his purpose, although it is by no means certain. The last intelligence from St. Louis is to the effect that the contest between Polk, Democrat, and Ewing, Know Nothing, for Governor, is very close. The result will not be known for several days. Colonel Benton, outside of St. Louis, appears to be emphatically nowhere. Green, Democrat, is elected to Congress, and Caruthers, probably, also, in the Seventh District. John S. Phelps, Democrat, is undoubtedly elected.

NORTH CAROLINA.—Returns from fifty counties show a Democratic gain of about 6,000 in the vote for Bragg, the candidate for Governor.

The Democrats have also gained about twenty members of the Legislature.

The latest election returns from all parts of the State indicate that the Democratic majority will be about 8,000.

ARKANSAS.—Sufficient returns have been received to show that Conway, democrat, has carried the State over Yell, his "American" competitor. Conway's majority will range, according to present appearances, from 3000 to 5000.

The Legislature is largely Democratic, and Warner and Greenwood, Democrats, are both elected to Congress.

IOWA.—Little Iowa has gone for the Black Republicans, by a small majority.

The Glorious Victory in Kentucky.

The Democratic victory in Kentucky is overwhelming. Nobly have the old line Whigs of that gallant State carried out their principles in acting as our allies in this important contest. Every where are they doing the same, acting with and for the only National party now in existence in the country. The Louisville *Courier*, an old line Whig paper has the following gratifying intelligence:

THE RESULT IN KENTUCKY.—We have returns by telegraph from several of the most important points of the State. They all indicate very large and decisive gains for the Anti-Know-Nothings. Indeed, we have no doubt but that the result of yesterday's election in Kentucky will show a majority of ten thousand for the Democracy. The issue of party politics in this election was forced upon the Democratic party, and it has manfully, and triumphantly met the issue. This result is but a foretaste of November. Throughout Kentucky the love of the Union preponderates above all oath-bound and secret factions.

The news strikes the enemies of the Union with consternation. Their hopes are blasted in every quarter. Iowa as good as lost to the Republicans, Indiana and Illinois sure to vote the Democratic ticket, with the chances that Ohio will do the same—no hope for them in Wisconsin, very little in Michigan, New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Maine or Rhode Island, it is no wonder that the FREMONTERS have such long faces and heavy hearts.

The Louisville *Times* explains the causes that operated to swell the Know-Nothing majority in that city. They will hardly be allowed to operate at the Presidential election in November, so we may confidently expect a still greater majority at that time than the one we have now obtained. The following is the article to which we have alluded:

THE ELECTION IN LOUISVILLE.—There was an election held in this city yesterday, but the Know Nothings had it all their own way. But few Democrats went to the polls, nor could they be persuaded to do so. Numbers of the very best Democrats in the city positively refused to vote. They preferred that the election should go by default, than to enter the contest unorganized and unprepared, where but a partial Democratic vote could be given. As for the Germans, they nearly all left the city, with their families, on Saturday, Sunday, and yesterday morning, apprehending rioting and mobs on the part of the Know Nothings. The city is yet under "the reign of terror," although there was no rioting yesterday.

The Know Nothings were busy all day, and doubtless voted their full strength.

Black Republican Patriotism.

The intimation already thrown out, that the Black Republicans in the House of Representatives will refuse to pass the regular Appropriation Bills, unless they can have a Kansas capital for the Presidential election, is beginning to startle the most drowsy and lethargic sluggards in the country. Let them carry out their infamous threat if they dare. Let them paralyze the whole machinery of Government, virtually putting an end to its very existence; let them disband the army, dismiss the officers of the navy, discharge all the mechanics and workingmen at our navy yards, suspend all public business at our custom houses, post offices, United States Courts—let them do all this in their desperate madness and unscrupulous fanaticism, and the people will brand their names with irredeemable infamy. We shall see if such an atrocity will not rouse the masses of our people like a trumpet-call. Let the negro advocates carry out their threat if they dare. "Whom the gods intend to destroy, they first make mad."

A Word to Old-Line Whigs!

"The Abolition movement is clearly unconstitutional, and dangerous to the peace and happiness of the Union.—As long as I live, I will never sanction the efforts of these men to create sectional parties, and array one portion of the Union against the other."—DANIEL WEBSTER.

"I have always been a Whig, but if the Whig party degenerates into a contemptible Abolition party, I will no longer be a Whig."—HENRY CLAY.

"I will join myself to no party that does not carry the Flag, and keep step to the Music of the Union."—RUFUS CHOATE.

Here, Old Line Whigs, you have what three great leaders of the Whig party, as it existed in its palmiest days, thought of the Black Republicans. Such, says the *Luzerne Union*, is the language of patriots who founded the Whig party, who labored for its success, and who loved it with all the fervor of their great souls.—Yet they loved their country more, and when they saw that their party was in danger of being corrupted by Abolitionism, they rose above its trammels, and stood by the Constitution, which it was abandoning. And such is precisely the position of thousands of gallant old Whigs, North and South, at the present time.—How can any Whig vote for the candidate of a "contemptible Abolition faction," with the warnings of such old patriots as CLAY and WEBSTER before him? How can he vote for JOHN C. FREMONT, who is the embodiment of those very principles which the sage of Marshfield declared were "dangerous to the peace and happiness of the Union?" As long as he reveres the memory of those great men; as long as he remembers their eloquent appeals in behalf of the Constitution, and their deep anxiety for the safety of the Union—he can never consistently sustain those sectional measures, the success of which would only be the prelude to a dissolution of the Union.

If HENRY CLAY and DANIEL WEBSTER were alive to-day, there can be no doubt but they would be hearty supporters of the Democratic nominees. It were a libel upon their memory, to suppose that they would be giving their support to the enemies of that country and that Constitution, in the defence of which they spent the greater part of their lives! They warned their countrymen of the evil tendencies of sectional parties, because their effect would be to create a bitter hostility between different sections of the country, and weaken the bonds of national brotherhood. Would that those illustrious statesmen were still living, to utter their voice of condemnation against the dangerous fanatics who are now endeavoring to elect FREMONT to the Presidency by the votes of only half of the Union! As certain as they had a voice to speak, would they denounce this effort as treason, and those engaged in it as meriting the doom of traitors.

Will the Old Line Whigs so far forget the wise admonitions of CLAY and WEBSTER and CHOATE, as to vote for the election of a sectional candidate to the Presidency of this great nation? We have too much faith in their patriotism to think that they will. They should not, for the sake of their posterity, vote for the political maniacs, who are banded together for the avowed purpose of dissolving the Union. Let them follow the example of WEBSTER, and frown upon the efforts of these men to "create sectional parties, and array one portion of the Union against the other."

Good Advice.

GO TO WORK!—The democracy have flung to the breeze the banner of the constitution, and every Democratic voter is called upon to rally around its standard. We have a wily, unscrupulous and desperate foe to meet.—Scheming and plotting in secret, working by artifice, dealing in misrepresentations, uttering falsehoods, pursuing their selfish aims even to the verge of civil war, these arch demagogues must be met at the very threshhold, confronted at every step, and exposed at every point. Every individual Democrat must go to work, actively, zealously, and above all go to work now! The fact that we feel sure of success must not slacken our efforts.

GO TO WORK

and circulate Democratic documents and papers which discuss fairly and ably the great questions at issue in the present contest.—Misrepresentation and falsehood are already rife—false and hypocritical philanthropy, with the smooth and cunning tongue of the serpent, has already began its game of deception, and must be promptly met with facts and arguments.

GO TO WORK

and inculcate the necessity of harmony, of union, of concert, of action, and well-directed effort on all occasions, and at all times. Let every Democrat adopt the glorious motto first uttered by Benton—"*Union, harmony, self-denial, concession—everything for the cause, nothing for men!*"

GO TO WORK

for the time has come predicted by Daniel Webster, "when all good men and true will be called upon to rally around the Constitution, and when we raise that banner it shall glitter like the Oriflame!" The hour is upon us sooner than the prophet or his listeners could anticipate, and the banner of the Constitution waves over the Democratic citadel, and through the length and breadth of the land the watch-fires of Democracy are lighted calling on "all good men and true" to the rescue.

☞The Hon. E. B. Webb, Whig candidate for Governor of Illinois in 1852, has written a Democratic letter, to a friend which has been published. He says he intends to act with the Democratic party hereafter, on the ground that it is the only true national party, devoted to the perpetuity and prosperity of the country.

The State Election.

The State Democratic Convention which assembled in Chambersburg on Wednesday last, nominated JOHN ROWE, of Franklin county, for Surveyor General, in place of TIMOTHY IVES, resigned. Mr. ROWE was nominated on the 8th ballot, and we are happy to learn that the utmost good feeling prevailed.

The State Ticket is now complete, and we call upon the Democrats of Pennsylvania to gird on their armor at once and prepare for the contest. The whole force of the opposition is concentrated on their State ticket, and if we want to beat them, every man who has the good of the cause, the election of BUCHANAN, and the preservation of the Union at heart, must be up and doing. We have GEO. SCOTT, JACOB FRY, jr., and JOHN ROWE, against THOMAS E. COCHRAN, DARWIN PHELPS, and BARTHOLOMEW LAPORTE—three true and tried national Democrats against three untried Black Republican disunionists. This is enough to incite the Democracy of Pennsylvania to action. Upon the October election in this State depends in some measure the result of the Presidential election, and no effort should be left untried to elect the Democratic candidates. Notwithstanding the howlings of the disunionists and the vauntings of the Fillmore men, the Democracy of Pennsylvania can and will carry the State ticket if they will but organize and act. We trust that our Democratic friends throughout the State will act upon these suggestions, and roll up a triumphant majority, for SCOTT, FRY and ROWE, on the 14th of October.

[Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Union.]

The Democratic Mass Meeting at Chambersburg.

CHAMBERSBURG, Aug. 7, 1856.

MY DEAR UNION:—The greatest day that Franklin county has witnessed for many years is just terminating. "It was a day, and such a day, oh! long to be remembered!" It was a day that will not soon be forgotten by the hundreds and thousands who were here assembled. From the north and south, from the east and the west, from the mountains and the valleys, from the farm houses and the villages the masses flocked to testify their devotion to the Union, and their fidelity to the Democratic party. They came with the glorious sentiments of patriotism blazing upon their streaming banners; and with the pure emotions of patriotism swelling up in every chamber of their hearts. Their jubilant shouts of anticipated triumph rolled along these rich valleys and echoed away over the neighboring mountains. Fine arches tastefully trimmed with flowers were thrown across the principal streets, and innumerable banners with various devices floated from public buildings and private residences. In the Diamond two large and significant banners were raised—one was headed "Buchanan's Union," and was a map of the United States, with every State spread out in its full proportion and beauty. The other was "Fremont's Union," and was a dilapidated, tattered map, containing but the fifteen northern States. Those two simple banners were full of solemn admonition. The procession formed at 1 o'clock, in the following order: The Wheatland Club, of Lancaster, with a band, and several flags; on one was inscribed the motto "The Federal Union, it must and shall be preserved." Another had "The unconquerable East Ward, the home of James Buchanan—we know him, we respect him, and will honor him." Then came delegations from Fayetteville, South Mountain, Carlisle, each bearing banners with appropriate sentiments.—Next came the Harrisburg Club, with a band, headed by a wagon in which there was a large "Buck" with immense antlers, upon which the star spangled banner was borne. Next was the Chambersburg delegation with a band and flags; on one was emblazoned the sentiment, "Franklin county gave birth to a national Statesman, and will be true to the national compact." Then followed delegations from New Franklin, Antrim, Mercersburg, Waynesburg, Gettysburgh, Campbelltown, Lowden, Greencastle, McConnelsburg, New Guilford, and a number of other places whose names I could not get. After marching through the town, the procession moved out to a beautiful grove, where a speakers' stand, and seats were conveniently arranged. When the immense multitude circled around the stand, then for the first time could all be seen together, and I tell you it was a sight that would strike treason dumb. I would you could have looked upon that "sea of upturned faces," have seen their flashing eyes, and heard their shouts of thunder in response to patriotic sentiments; then you could have no doubt that the people are rising in indignation to give a signal rebuke to sectionalism, and all that tends to disturb the tranquility of our common country. The crowd was variously estimated at from fifteen to twenty thousand. I have no disposition to exaggerate, and I adopt the lowest estimate, and call upon you and all your readers to rejoice that in this old Whig region, twenty thousand freemen turned out to the rallying cry of the Union and the Constitution. The meeting was called to order by Col. Forney, Chairman of the State Central Committee, upon whose motion Hon. James Nill, of Franklin county was called to the chair. A long list of Vice Presidents and Secretaries were elected, whose names you will get in the papers of this place. Mr. Nill made a short and pertinent speech, and introduced Hon. A. H. Stephens, of Ga., who was received with three deafening cheers. For more than an hour he held that vast audience enchained listening to one of the clearest, most earnest, convincing and unanswerable arguments it has ever been my good fortune to hear. He exposed the deceptions of Know Nothingism, and the dangers of Republicanism, and repelled the slanders that are constantly heaped upon the south. He declared that the south do not ask that Congress shall legislate in favor of the extension of slavery; they only ask that the people of the territories be permitted to exercise the same right we enjoy—that they be allowed to regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, and then if slavery is prohibited in the new States and territories the south has not a word to say. He was frequently and enthusiastically applauded. Hon. Josiah Randall, and Col. S. W. Black were both called on, but fearing a shower they had gone into town. They will both speak to-night in the Court House. Daniel Dougherty, Esq., closed the meeting in the grove with a beautiful little speech, full of Democracy and patriotism.

After the speeches, to-night, we are to have a magnificent display of fire works, under the directions of Messrs. Edy, of New York. I forgot to tell you that last night the Court House was crowded, to listen to Hon. Josiah Randall, Col. Black and Judge Wilson. They all made capital and telling speeches. Randall and Wilson are both old line Whigs, who for years battled in the front ranks of their party, and now that it has gone down, they find no sympathy or congeniality save among the Democracy, with whom they have this common feeling of devotion to our country and its best interest. These venerable, noble men, stand up and plead with their old associates to rally with them under our banner, and hundreds in response to their call, are daily joining in our shout of "Buchanan and the Union."

Again, I must speak of the kindness and hospitality of the warm hearted citizens of Chambersburg, who magnanimously opened their houses to the accommodation and entertainment of strangers.

In the greatest possible haste, I am still yours, SQUIBOB.

The Truth of History!

Resolved, That the American Democracy recognize and adopt the principles contained in the organic laws establishing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, as embodying the only sound and safe solution of the "slavery question" upon which the great national idea of the people of the whole country can repose, in its determined conservatism of the Union—non-interference by Congress with slavery, in State and Territory, or in the District of Columbia.

Resolved, That we recognize the right of the people of all Territories, including Kansas and Nebraska, acting through the legally and fairly expressed will of a majority of actual residents, and whenever the number of their inhabitants justifies it, to form a Constitution, with or without domestic slavery, and be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with the other States.

Such are the words of the resolutions adopted by the National Democratic Convention at Cincinnati. Their spirit is as clearly manifest as their words can make it, and when the occasion which gives impulse to the vile purposes of sectional agitation shall have passed by, history will do them justice. The people of the United States, however, unless we entirely mistake their character and temper, will anticipate history, and furnish it with materials for a correct relation, by their vindication of the Democracy in November next.

The entire capital of the opposition is Kansas. Their whole argument a brazen mendacity. On the assertion that the Democratic party proposes to extend slavery into territory now free, they rest their entire case. Remove that foundation, and judgment, by default, must be rendered against Black Republicanism. We pronounce the assertion wholly and wilfully false. To prove this two things must be looked at: 1st, the condition of Kansas; 2d, the action of the Democratic party. With regard to the first, the majority and minority reports of the Committee of Investigation equally prove the Border Ruffians and Free State Men to have stood on the same ground, and that if any excess of cheatery existed, it was decidedly on the Free State side. And Theodore Dwight, President of the Kansas League, testifies as follows:

1st. That but a small part of Kansas has been the theatre of the lawless invasions of the pro-Slavery invaders; that Kansas river, and Ossawattamy, in the southeastern portion of the Territory, have been the principal points of attack of predatory and murderous bands, whose lawless and savage conduct have disgraced the country and civilization. But it should be borne in mind that there are many towns beyond those districts, more or less remote, where the danger and apprehension have been less, and where the settlers have not only remained, but have pursued their business sufficiently to secure considerable crops, which are now fast ripening, and promising a rich reward for their labor and perseverance.

2d. "The season has been healthy, and favorable to agriculture; no complaints have reached us of drought, which part of last year and the year previous was so destructive.

4th. "Many settlers from the free States, still expect, as well as hope for a favorable issue of the question, and some of them have already begun to reap the advantages promised by that choice and central region of the Union.

5th. "The settlers from our own State, and many others, have conducted in a manner most creditable to themselves, their country, and the cause of freedom.

6th. "The Georgians who went to Kansas to drive out the free settlers, appear to have become settlers themselves; and how could they? They could not secure land without living on it: they could not live on it without working, and they could not work without disgracing themselves, and denying their own fundamental doctrines.

7th. "Everything concurs to prove that very few of the Pro-Slavery agitators are, or are likely to be, *bona fide* inhabitants of the Territory. No man can secure more than 160 acres for some time to come; on so small a tract he could not advantageously employ slaves, even if he were willing to trust slaves on what may be made free soil, and where he thinks the danger of losing them to be more 'imminent' than it is.

8th. "Information has just been received by the League, from the West, from a private source, that a great number of free settlers are pouring into Kansas, by several routes, with their wagons and families, having been invited by their friends in some of the undisturbed districts; and that Col. Lane and his friends have already probably entered, and taken their chosen positions in select places, well provided, like the others, to enter upon their new farms, and to sustain themselves until they can begin to derive their support from the fertile soil of that splendid Territory."

Thus their own witness proves, that instead of *all* Kansas being invaded and disturbed, the trouble has been confined to "*a small part*, lying along the Kansas river:" that the free State men have been unmolested everywhere else: that they in fact occupy, and are the dominant party in Kansas, and are able to eat up all the slaveholders in the Territory at a meal—if they see fit; and, finally, that the Georgians and Missourians are settling *peaceably, and going to work* on their farms! Will Black Republicanism attempt to impeach its own witness? Or will it have the honesty to come out and admit that the whole thing is settled, and that if Kansas be let alone *at the North* it must be *a free State?*—And, moreover, that the South will not stir a finger to prevent its being a free State. With regard to the second assertion, viz: that the Democratic party is a pro-slavery party, what are the facts? Simply these. That the Democratic party is a national and not a sectional party. That its organization embraces the inhabitants of every State in the Union. That its members in the slave States believe in the expediency of slavery as a domestic institution. That its members in the free States, upon equal grounds of expediency and interest, prefer white labor, and have abolished slavery as a local institution. That each admits the undoubted right of the other to judge of what is best, and most for their own State interests. That the Democracy of the North have neither love nor interest in slavery.—That the Democracy of the South have both; and that each have always acted upon, and propose always to act upon, the rule of minding their own business, and not interfering with what don't concern them. That Slavery is recognized by the Constitution, and that wherever the people choose to establish negro slavery as a local and domestic institution, the Constitution gives them the power and the right to do so. That it is therefore equally impolitic and unjust for one section of the Union, which has elected *not* to have slavery, and with whose election no Southern State or man ever attempted or dreamed of interfering, to endeavor, directly or indirectly, to prevent the exercise of a similar freedom of choice by those communities which *do* elect to have slavery as a domestic institution.—That, in fine, the Constitution gives no State any power or privilege to interfere with a sister State. That it does not confer upon the General Government any power to interfere, either in making slaves of those now free, or *free* men of those now slaves. That it leaves the General Government, in fact, incompetent to inquire of the subject, in any manner, way or shape whatever—vesting the whole right in the several States themselves. That since this is so—since the States are impotent to interfere with each other, and the General Government impotent to interfere with the States, it is idle, wicked, mischievous, treacherous and treasonable, to turn the subject of slavery into the principle of a party and the staple of a political agitation. Such is the whole system of the Democratic party on the subject; and we appeal to the common sense, and common honesty of the people of the United States, whether that system is not as good, true, wholesome and Constitutional, as the system of Black Republicanism is wicked, false, pernicious, and destructive of the Constitution and the glorious Union it cements.—*N. Y. Democrat.*

From the Daily Evening Argus.

What will you do about it?

The slavery restricting proviso will never be applied to the Territories. Nor will the Missouri Compromise ever be re-enacted. The Republicans themselves voted against such re-enactment, the other day in Congress. They do not propose it in their platform. It is quite certain, then, that hereafter, each Territory will be left to decide for itself whether or no it will have negro slavery. It is quite certain that this "principle" of the Nebraska Bill will be—aye is—the fixed policy of the United States.

Now, the Republicans themselves, yielding this great point—proposing no change in this self-governing policy—yet undertake to render it nugatory by raising clamor and false issues. "Vote for Fremont," say they, "and Kansas will be free." But how is this? *By the law as it is, the people of Kansas can decide for themselves, whether or not they will allow slaveholding in their Territory.* Suppose, then, that Col. Fremont *were* the President. Would he be the people of Kansas? Could he settle the question for them? Would he try to force them to adopt the system of free labor? Or would he employ all the patronage, and influence, and money at his disposal to manufacture opinion and majorities in Kansas? Were he to do so, he would be abusing his high office. Surely the Republicans do not dare to promise that his election would secure free labor to Kansas in this way!

Or do they mean that Fremont's election would be a demonstration of opinion in favor of "free Kansas?" So it would be—of Northern opinion. But would the people of Kansas be controlled by that? Our American communities are proverbially independent, and suit themselves and their own localities, no matter how others may think or express themselves.

But the Republicans come to this at last, that President Pierce is trying to force slavery into Kansas, and that James Buchanan will also try to do so, and that Col. Fremont will desist from such an effort. Now we deny—flatly, broadly, and peremptorily deny that the President or his administration, or the Democratic party are trying any such thing—and challenge the proof. The President is simply maintaining peace in Kansas. The Democratic Senate have even gone so far as to propose concessions for the sake of peace. The Pacification Bill passed in the Senate is so obviously fair and impartial, that the Republicans can only object to it by imputing bad motives to its friends, or by affecting to fear that it will be unfairly carried out. This Bill meets the unqualified and universal approbation of the Democratic party, because its obvious result will be to restore peace and harmony to distracted Kansas, and clearly ascertain the unforced will of her real people. Everybody who knows anything of James Buchanan, and his eminent mildness, benevolence, and wisdom, feels sure that his Administration would address itself with untiring solicitude to the grateful work of harmonizing Kansas, and giving the freest scope to the wishes of her settlers. A man is a gump, ninny, and ignoramus of the first water who does not comprehend that James Buchanan—a steady, sensible, solid, simple hearted Pennsylvanian—must be a conciliatory and impartial and just President, who could not know how to be any thing else. James Buchanan, in the Pennsylvania spirit of quietness and equity, will aid the Territory of Kansas in governing itself, and moulding its own institutions.

Now what else can John C. Fremont do? He is not a walking Wilmot Proviso, or Missouri Line—he could not do the thinking and voting for Kansas. Even with Fremont as President, Kansas would settle her domestic affairs for herself. If she wishes free labor she can and will have it—if a majority of her citizens prefer to introduce negro slavery, how could Fremont as President *prevent* it? Let the Republicans answer that question.

From the Lancaster Intelligencer.

Buchanan at Home!

The enthusiasm for Mr. BUCHANAN in Lancaster county, is steadily increasing. From every section of the county our information is of the most gratifying character. He will not only poll the entire Democratic vote, but hundreds of old line Whigs and scores of Americans will vote for him. They cherish him as an esteemed neighbor and friend—as a man with whom they have been long and intimately acquainted—a statesman whose only aspiration is the good of his country and the union and perpetuity of the Republic.

It is too early yet to predict the result in Lancaster county. Many of our friends are of the opinion that he will carry the county over both the other candidates combined—and we are not without hope that such will be the case. Yet we would not be too sanguine, as an opposition majority of five thousand is a large margin to overcome; but if he should carry the county it will be one of the greatest political triumphs upon record. One thing, however, is certain that, if he does not succeed over the combined forces of the enemy, he will run them very close and leave them nothing at all to brag of after the battle is ended.

Our friends at a distance may rest assured that, under any circumstances, JAMES BUCHANAN will make a tremendous poll in his own county. He will have, by far, the strongest vote ever given to a Democratic candidate here, notwithstanding the lying assertions and villainous misrepresentations of the paid letter writers for the Black Republican press of the country. We are not in the habit of boasting—but we know what we say when we predict that our friends in this and other States will have no cause to be ashamed of Lancaster county on the 4th of November.—If every other county does as well in proportion to their vote, we should not doubt that his majority in Pennsylvania will reach *fifty thousand!* We want our friends to remember what we have said, and then tell us after the election whether our prediction has not been abundantly verified.

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

THE GLOBE.

Huntingdon, Wednesday, August 13, 1856.

Line upon Line--Here and There a Little.

RELIGIOUS.—There will be Divine services in the Protestant Episcopal Church on Sunday next, the 17th inst.

ORDINATION.—The Rev. W. H. MACKAY, of Johnstown, was ordained to the office of Deacon, by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Potter, in the Protestant Episcopal Church, of this borough, on Sunday last. Mr. Mackay preached an able sermon on Monday evening.

☞The Excelsior Band will give a Concert in the Court House next week. Turn out and give them a benefit.

PUTTING THEMSELVES INTO LINE.—The Old Line Whig subscribers to "The Globe." Quite a number this week.

CROWDED—The "ancient borough," with politicians, &c., and Col. Gwin's store with persons anxious for bargains.

☞An Agricultural writer recommends the sowing of bearded wheat, as a preventive of the weevil. The advantages urged, are that it generally ripens earlier than other kinds, and that the beards incommode the weevil in laying its eggs.

DESTROYED.—The steam Tannery of John Brewster, in Shirley township, was destroyed by fire on Thursday last. Loss, between $80,000 and $90,000—insurance about $30,000.

ROBBERY.—M. Straus' Store was entered on Monday night, and some two or three hundred dollars, more or less, in clothing carried away.

TALKS OF RESIGNING.—We have been informed that Mr. J. KAGY, Post Master on the cars from Harrisburg to Altoona, talks of resigning his position. We hope not—his place cannot be easily filled. We know from experience that a more correct man cannot be found to discharge the same duties. Don't resign, friend KAGY—we vote no!

FINISHED.—The brick-work of the new mill.

DO.—The characters of Brewster & Whittaker.

EXPUNGED—The name of Sam'l. G. Whittaker, from the Republican County Committee. Respectable men wouldn't associate with him in public—he can do their dirty work however, and that is glory enough for him.

WHITE'S NURSERY.—Our friend Jackson White, has a nursery at his residence, for variety of trees and plants, not equalled in the county at least. His experiments will astonish nursery men, and the public generally.

COMMENCED—The Presbyterian parsonage house. The congregation should urge Messrs. Brewster & Whittaker to accept our proposition, and secure the $100, that is, if the church recognizes them.

IN SUCCESSFUL OPERATION—The Normal Institute at Spruce Creek.

☞The *honorable* editors of the *Journal* can learn how we knew that they were requested to give us a copy of Dr. Wykoff's advertisement, by making the inquiry of him.

☞"Well, Tom, what church shall we visit to-day?"—"Well, I don't know, Dick—suppose that we go and hear Ward Beecher." "What! on Sunday?" "Certainly. He's as good as any other."

GOING DOWN—Fremont enthusiasm. Cause why—the people have discovered that the most extensive of the "Kansas outrages" are monstrous big lies, manufactured by Abolitionists to deceive the honest voters.

GAS.—Several of our enterprising citizens are making an effort to have our town supplied with gas. Everybody should aid as far as their means will permit.

NUMEROUS—Disappointed office-hunters in the opposition factions. They are already making arrangements to organize under a new name. They want to "be in" in time.

"CUT A BROAD SWATH," EDITORIALLY—MAX. GREENE, in the last number of the Tyrone *Democrat*, which was "rich, rare and racy." Hope he won't get his paws "blistered," this time.

☞Smiles are cheap—they are easily put on for the occasion.

☞A man in Florida, who swallowed an orange-seed last fall, has a breath so fragrant of orange blossoms this year, that he says ladies are constantly teasing him for kisses. Poor fellow!

OUGHT NOT TO MARRY—The assistant editor of a certain paper in Tyrone. He would make "raythet" a *greene* husband! "Even"—so.

☞Why is whispering in company contrary to etiquette? Because it is a mode of speaking when it is not aloud (allowed.)

☞To hear people gabbling the time a fine piece of music is being performed in a room, reminds one of the upper gallery of a theatre, or the no less turbulence of the parquette, with rough men in their shirt-sleeves.

☞GOOD LOOKING—The typographical appearance of the Huntingdon *Globe*. So say the editors of the Tyrone *Democrat*. They are good judges.

COMMENCED—The Quarter Sessions, on Monday.

DITTO—Our Tavern keepers' harvest.

THE LAST.—The Black Republican organ last week represented us as having "declared the Republican party did not number a dozen votes." Now, you incorrigible fibbers, *we did not* say so, but the Huntingdon *American* did, and it told as much truth in that sentence as you have for the last six months. We hope the woolly-heads of the *Journal* won't accuse us of writing *their editorials*—that would be "a whopper," and the "unkindest cut of all." Oh! don't.

HELLEBORE.—(CALUMNY.)

———By the witches' tower,
Where Hellebore and Hemlock seem to weave
Round its dark vaults a melancholy bower.
Campbell.

Curse the tongue
Whence slanderous rumor, like the adder's drop,
Distils her venom, withering friendship's faith,
Turning love's favor. *Hillhouse.*

SENTENCED.—C. Mason Hawker, the murderer of Davis at Williamsburg, was sentenced to confinement in the western penitentiary for the term of ten years. And James Davis, the murderer of Johnston at Hollidaysburg, was sentenced to eleven years confinement. Both were convicted of murder in the second degree. Three others were also sentenced to the penitentiary—one for two years, and two for one year. Blair county is increasing her representation in the Alleghany legislature.

GOING TO EUROPE.—We learn by the Hollidaysburg papers that the Rev. JOHN WALSH, pastor of the Catholic congregation at that place, will leave for Europe in a few days.—The *Whig* says—"He has been a faithful servant to his people, and they no doubt will regret his absence."

"THROUGH.—Yielding to the request of friends, and our own inclination, we shall forego any further expose of the publisher of the *Globe*, feeling with our friends, that it is unnecessary and needless where he is known. Here, where the character of the man is known, our motives will be duly appreciated."—*Wm. Brewster and Sam'l G. Whittaker, Aug.* 13, 1856.

"Through," are you? Where is that "brief history" you promised your readers this week. Through! No sirs—you have but put yourselves "in," not "through," and it is for us to say when you are "through." You may consider yourselves "through" when you accept one or the other of our propositions, or RETRACT the charges you have made against us. If you refuse to do either we pledge ourself to *put you 'through,'* even should the operation remove from your backs a portion of your rotten hides.

THE EXCITEMENT IN TOWN YESTERDAY.—The Know Nothing Delegate County Convention met yesterday afternoon, and after organizing, turned out every delegate who refused to pledge himself for Fillmore and Donnelson. The Fremont delegates and applicants for office were all thrown overboard, and the following ticket put in nomination:—Senator, J. Sewell Stewart; Assembly, Dr. Wintrode; Associate Judges, Benj. F. Patton and Benedict Stevens; Sheriff, Benj. Lytle; Prosecuting Attorney, Theo. H. Cremer; Commissioner, John Fleuner; Director of the Poor, Henry Hudson; Auditor, Joseph Gibboney. All good and true, died in the wool Know Nothings.

In the evening both factions held forth—one at the Court House and the other in the Diamond. Speakers addressed both meetings. And considerable opposition towards each other stuck out about a feet, a feet and a half, and perhaps two feet, before they adjourned. At the Fillmore meeting, the ticket was ratified. At the Fremont meeting, notice was given that a County Convention of Fremont Delegates would be held in three weeks, for the purpose of putting in nomination another county ticket.

The Democrats will nominate a ticket this afternoon, and we hope it may be a strong one, as we intend it shall be elected.

☞Important if true—The Altoona Tribune in its market reports, has

Lard @ 100 bushels 12½ cts. Tallow @ 100 bushels 12½ cts. Potatoes @ 100 bushels 50 cts. Butter @ 100 lbs. 16 cts. Eggs @ 100 dozen 12½ cts.

Golly, what printers!

Proceedings of Town Council.

HUNTINGDON, August 11, 1856.

The house met pursuant to notice given.

Present: *Chief Burgess*, Mr. McCoy.

Assistant Burgesses, Messrs. Fisher & Simpson.

Town Council, Messrs. Black, Cornpropst, Grafius, Carnion, and Westbrook.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

On motion of Mr. Fisher, it was

Resolved, That the Gas Company about to be formed in this borough, shall have authority to open the several streets of said borough, and make such excavations therein, as may be necessary in laying down their pipes.

A proposition to erect a culvert over Muddy Run, from Hill street to the northern line of Washington street, was made to the house, on behalf of the proprietors of West Huntingdon, in which said proprietors agree to bear one-third of the expense of the construction thereof; also, the owners of the Huntingdon Mill property, one-third, if the remaining one-third be borne or paid by the borough of Huntingdon.

The proposition was referred to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Simpson, Westbrook and Cornpropst, with instructions to examine the ground, and make report to the next meeting.

The Committee to which was referred the petition for the opening of Montgomery street, reported progress, and asked further time, which was granted.

A bill of William Lewis for printing, amounting to $6,00, was read, and an order granted. Adjourned.

J. SIMPSON AFRICA, Sec'y.

The San Francisco Insurrection,

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—The President communicated to the Senate to-day a reply to the resolution calling for information relative to the recent affairs in San Francisco, together with the correspondence upon the subject.

A letter from the Governor of California asks the President for 3,000 stand of muskets or rifles, with fifty rounds of ammunition, two mortars, 300 shells, and two guns of large calibre, with their ammunition and appliances, promising that they shall be paid for or returned. He likewise asks the use of the military and naval forces of the United States to suppress the insurrection.

The President conceiving there was insuperable obstacles to the action demanded, referred the subject to the Attorney General, of whose decision he approves.

Mr. Cushing in his opinion, argues that there is no evidence in the Governor's statements, or other authentic information, that in what has occurred at San Francisco there was committed, or threatened any act of resistance or obstruction to the Constitution, laws, or official authority of the United States. The President is only to be moved to action by the Legislature of the State in which the insurrection exists, or by the Executive, only when such Legislature cannot be convened, and when imminent or extreme public disaster can be averted only by such interposition of the Federal Government. He says the whole constitutional power of California has not been exerted, and it does not appear that the Governor took any steps to convene the Legislature, although that remedy might have been adopted, and had its effectual application to the existing evils long before any such remedy could be demanded from the President.

From the Washington Union.

Our Candidate As He Is.

To the charge of sectionalism the Black Republicans make no direct reply. They admit that their candidate for the Presidency was nominated by a Convention composed of Delegates exclusively from the free States—for the two or three stragglers from Virginia, Kentucky, and Maryland, are unworthy of serious notice; they admit that whatever support Mr. Fremont may receive will be wholly and solely Northern support; and they admit that their present organization is not to uphold any great National principle, or to advance any great measure of National interest, but to teach in humiliating lessons one-half of the confederacy of States that "there is a North," fanatical in spirit, aggressive in purpose, with the power and will to change, alter, or revolutionize their social and political institutions.

Coupled with these admissions is a palliation for this openly avowed and openly established sectional organization. If, say the Black Republicans, Mr. Fremont is the candidate of the North, Mr. Buchanan is no less the candidate of the South, and put forth as the champion and embodiment of Southern interests, Southern feelings, and Southern hopes. If Mr. Fremont is powerless at the South, Mr. Buchanan is equally powerless at the North. If the Democrats are sincerely opposed to the sectionalism of Mr, Fremont, why oppose him with a purely sectional candidate?

Retorts like these can readily be disposed of. The Convention which nominated Mr. Buchanan for the Presidency was purely and emphatically a *national* Convention. It was composed of delegates representing every Congressional district of the thirty-one States of the Union. Georgians and New Yorkers, Californians and Vermonters, sat side by side, and counselled together, not to elevate this section or oppress that, but for the common good and the common glory of the whole country. After patient and patriotic deliberation, they erected a platform strong enough and broad enough for all to stand upon, without reference to locality, birth-place, or religion, in peace, security, and happiness.

After the adoption of a platform of resolutions, Mr. Buchanan was, on the seventeenth ballot, unanimously nominated for the Presidency. It is a matter of notoriety that, in the Convention, he was not the first choice of a majority of the Southern delegates; but on that, as on previous occasions, the Southern Democracy, in the persons of her representatives, showed her magnanimity and nationality by promptly and cordially surrendering her personal preferences for the good of the party and the consequent good of the country.

Mr. Buchanan is not the representative of any fragmentary portion of the American people. He belongs not to the North or the South, the East or the West. He speaks for no church. The slaveholder and the non-slaveholder are with him brethren and fellow-citizens. He is, in a word, the enthusiastically chosen candidate of the whole Union. That he will be triumphantly elevated to the Presidential chair we entertain not the slightest doubt or misgiving. What sections of the Union will render the most efficient aid in the securement of this auspicious end, it is not for us to say; but convinced we are that in the hour of victory and of wide-spread and heartfelt rejoicings, it will not be said that the North had failed to strike a blow for the Union and the Constitution, the safety, happiness, and prosperity of the people.

LETTER OF HON. THOMAS G. PRATT, OF MARYLAND.

Below will be found a truly statesmanlike letter from Senator Pratt to his fellow-Whigs of Maryland. It takes irrefragrable positions justifying his and their support at the coming election of the Democratic nominees.

It states briefly that Mr. Fillmore abandoned his Whig friends and went over to the American party, which denounced the Whig party; that Mr. Fillmore accepted the nomination as of the American party; that he did not consult his Whig friends, nor appeal nor refer to them in his acceptance; that, in fact, he made himself a voluntary separation from them, consequently there can be no claim by him to their support.

That, allowing to Mr. Fillmore every merit claimed for him, it is clear as noonday that he cannot be elected.

That it is equally clear, that with the aid of the Whigs the nominees of the Democratic Convention can certainly be elected, and that thus the conspirators against the peace, interest, and honor of the South, will be defeated.

That the old issues between the parties are obsolete.

TO THE WHIGS OF MARYLAND.

In response to the communications received from many of my brother Whigs, I deem it my privilege, in this manner, to counsel with all in relation to the course which patriotism and duty would seem to indicate as proper in the present political crisis.

No lover of his country whose judgment is unbiased by party zeal and uncontrolled by Northern or Southern fanaticism can fail to see and deprecate the pending danger to the Union.

The first duty of every man who loves his country and her institutions is to provide for their safety. The life of *the nation is in danger. It* must be saved; then, and not till then, will it be permissable to us to discuss our differences of opinion upon minor subjects.

I say that the life of the Union is in danger, because, for the first time in our history, a party has been formed composed exclusively of citizens of one section of the country, bound together by the single bond of an alliance for offensive warfare against the other section. That the success of such a party would imperil the Union has been recently demonstrated by an address of Mr. Fillmore, and will, it is submitted, be apparent to all who will bestow a moment's consideration upon the existing posture of political affairs.

The value of the slave property of the South is not less than two thousand millions of dollars, a sum equal to one fourth of all the other property in the United States, as shown by the last census. This property is not only recognised, but so far guaranteed by the Constitution as to impose upon the Federal Government the duty of restoring to his owner the slave who may escape into another State or Territory of the United States. For years past this constitutional obligation has been not only repudiated by *some* of the non-slaveholding States, but political parties have been organized in *all* with the avowed object of liberating the slave, and thus not only depriving the South of this vast amount of property, but subjecting it to all the horrors which would necessarily result from such a consummation. In addition to all this, whilst the abolitionists on the one hand openly avow their opposition to the Constitution and their desire to destroy a Government which imposes obligations repudiated by them, on the other hand many Southern men, goaded by the incessant attacks of their Northern fellow-citizens upon their feelings, their property, and their constitutional rights, express the belief that the interests of the South would be more effectually protected by a separation of the slave from the non-slaveholding States, and therefore rather promote than interpose to prevent a result so calamitous. We have hitherto disregarded the danger which such a state of feeling and such a course of action would indicate as most imminent, because we have assumed that such sentiments and action could only be attributed to a small minority of our Northern brethren. But now, when this sectional exasperation has been made available for the inauguration of a party calling itself Republican, under whose banner, for the first time in the history of the country, this sectional opposition to Southern rights and interests have *united* in nominating, with alleged probabilities of success, a purely sectional ticket for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States, we can no longer shut our eyes to the reality of the threatened danger; we cannot but feel that the success of such a party would be the death knell of the Union. The unpatriotic purposes of this sectional party are but too manifest. Many of its supporters avow their object and purpose to be dismion, and have even gone so far in the madness of their fanaticism as to desecrate the flag of our country by obliterating from its constellation the fifteen stars which represent the slaveholding States, and displaying *as their party banner* that flag with but sixteen of its stars remaining, to represent the sixteen non-slaveholding States. It is manifest that those who disavow the object are not ignorant of the inevitable result.

The Whigs of Maryland, whom I have the honor to address, need no proof to convince *them* that calamitous consequences would flow from the success of this sectional party. They each and all *know* that the election of Mr. Fremont, and the administration of the Government by him upon the principles of *his* party, would necessarily occasion a dissolution of the Federal Union, to which *they* have been taught to look as the source of national strength and of individual prosperity and happiness.

I have known only the Whigs of my State too long, I estimate their patriotism too highly, I have associated with them too intimately, to suppose it necessary for a moment to offer an argument to *them* in behalf of their country. They appreciate, as fully as I could depict, the horrors of disunion; they will see the loss of national strength, the financial reverses, the fatal check to civilization and freedom, the contempt of the world which would be the consequences of such a calamity. The Whigs of Maryland, who have followed the lead of such patriots as Clay and Webster, "will never keep step to any other music than that of the Union."

It therefore only remains to inquire what course shall be taken to rebuke sectional fanaticism and preserve our country from the dangers of its success.

You are aware that this Republican party, which we all agree must be put down at all hazard's, is opposed by two other party organizations; the American, headed by Messrs. Fillmore and Donelson, and the Democratic, led on by Messrs. Buchanan and Breckinridge. You will recollect that Mr. Fillmore, prior to his recent visit to Europe, abandoned the Whig party and became a member of the former of these organizations, which boasted that it had risen upon the downfall of the Whig party, and which proclaimed that the principles of the Whig and Democratic parties constituted the necessity of its existence.—You know that he and Andrew Jackson Donelson have been nominated by this party (not by the Whig party) for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, and you will admit that the principles of proscription because of religious opinions, and other reputed tenets of this new party, are in direct antagonism with the principles of that good old Whig party to which *we* are still attached, and which has been claimed by Mr. Fillmore. It is not my object in referring to these facts to deny to the American party, since the secession of its abolition adherents, a fair claim to nationality; nor to deny the patriotism and virtue of Mr. Fillmore, nor his eminent qualification for the office of Chief Magistrate. But I do deduce from them the necessary conclusion that, as Whigs we owe no party allegiance to Messrs. Fillmore and Donelson, members and nominees of the American party. I deduce the conclusion that, as Whigs, we are not only at liberty, but that as patriots we are bound, by every obligation to our country and posterity, to throw aside, on the one hand, the feelings of hostility which Mr. Fillmore's desertion of our party would be calculated to engender, and, on the other hand, to forget for the time our former battles with the Democratic party, and to ask ourselves but one question—*which of the two* national organizations offers *the best guarantee* of success in crushing out of existence this new and monstrous sectional party, which threatens, the life of your country? I do not propose to examine the relative claims of the two national parties or their nominees to our support. It is not, in my judgment, permissable in the present crisis to interpose our individual differences of opinion upon minor questions. It is sufficient for us to know that the election of either national nominee would secure the Union; and the only question permitted by patriotism is, whether our support of the one or the other would more certainly prove successful?

But before I proceed to this inquiry, having shown that no political allegiance to Messrs. Fillmore and Donelson will interpose to prevent the fair exercise of our judgment on that side, I propose briefly to inquire whether there is anything to prevent our support of the Democratic nominees, if after investigation we shall believe that our vote in their favor would more certainly secure the safety of our country. It cannot have escaped your observation that the political principles upon which the Whig and Democratic parties have battled for thirty years, with varied success, have been for the most part settled by the fiat of the people, and that such as have not been so definitely disposed of have been either abandoned by the one or adopted by the other of those parties; so that now the representatives of the people in the halls of State and Federal legislation are found indiscriminately advocating and opposing the *same principles and measures. Not only is there no prin*ciple of political antagonism which should prevent Whigs and Democrats acting together for the benefit of their common country, but it is confidently submitted that upon the only vital question, that which now agitates and endangers the country, the two parties fully accord. The Whig and Democratic platforms upon the slavery question in eighteen hundred and fifty-two were identical; and, there being no Whig nominees before the people, it *might* be suggested that consistency would rather require than oppose the support of the Democratic nominees by Whigs. The controlling inquiry to the patriot now recurs *which of the two national organizations can by his vote be made most certainly successful?*

Every Maryland Whig will be bound by every tie of duty to vote as his judgment shall decide this question.

It may not be immaterial to observe that neither of the national nominees will obtain throughout this broad land any votes which will not be cast by national conservative citizens, and it is to be regretted that in this crisis that vote should be divided between *two national* candidates, whilst the entire, anti-national vote will be concentrated upon the sectional nominee. To judge of the relative strength of the two national organizations it is unnecessary to trace minutely the origin of the American party. It is sufficient to bring to your recollection that it was originally composed, North and South, of the dissatisfied members of the two old parties, and that in the North its original members were chiefly those who opposed the conservative principle upon the slavery question avowed in the platforms of the two old parties. It must not escape your recollection that upon the nomination of Messrs. Fillmore and Donelson a large majority of the Northern delegates seceded from the convention, declared their intention not to support those nominees, and subsequently united in the nomination of Mr. Fremont, thus separation of the sectional from the national portion of the American party has occurred in every Northern State in the Confederacy. I deduce from these facts the nationality of the supporters of Messrs. Fillmore and Donelson, and I submit the inquiry for the honest decision of those to whom this paper is addressed, *what non-slaveholding* State can this *national branch* of the American party, thus shorn of the larger portion of its original strength, *promise its nominees?* Let the Whigs of Maryland ponder upon the view of this subject I have endeavored to present to their consideration, and no one of them will say that a single non-slaveholding State is certain for Fillmore and Donelson. Time, *I think,* will develope the fact that Messrs. Fillmore and Donelson will be left without an electoral ticket in most of the free States, and it is at any rate the deliberate conviction of my judgment that they will not carry a single non-slaveholding State in the Union. If I am right, or even approximate the truth in the view I have taken, it will necessarily follow that any conservative vote for the American nominees North will be equivalent to a vote for Mr. Fremont, as it will be a vote taken from Mr. Buchanan, his only real competitor.

It is clear, then, that to the South alone can the friends of Messrs. Fillmore and Donelson look for the probable chance of an electoral vote; and it is to the States of Maryland, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Missouri that they profess to look with the greatest hope of success. It is manifest that if this hope were realized, it might indeed prevent the election of Messrs. Buchanan and Breckinridge by the people, but it would only throw the election of President into the *present House of Representatives, composed as that* House now is. Does not the election of this same House, after a contest of two months, of a Black Republican Speaker, admonish us of the danger of such an experiment? Who can doubt that our political fabric would be shaken to its very foundations by this election of President being thrown upon the present House of Representatives? On the other hand, is it not certain, beyond the contingency of a doubt, that the votes of the States indicated for Mr. Buchanan, when added to that of the other Southern States, would *secure* his election and the consequent safety of the Union? It is obvious that in this condition of the canvass, the only serious contest is that between Fremont and Buchanan; that the only possible result that the most sanguine of the friends of Fillmore and Donelson can hope to attain is to carry the contest into the House of Representatives. Who can conceive anything more fatal to the peace of the country, more insane in political action, than such a course of conduct leading to such a result? Suppose Mr. Fillmore to reach the House of *Representatives* with the votes of four or five States, (his utmost possible strength) no man can seriously contend that he would be elected President, and assuredly few will be found bold enough to assert that, under such circumstances, he ought to be. The only effect, then, of giving the electoral vote of any portion of the South to Mr. Fillmore would be to transfer the contest between Mr. Buchanan and Fremont from the hustings to the House of Representatives: and the danger to our country, now sufficiently menacing, would, in that event, be appalling indeed. Who can contemplate the occurrence of such a contingency, without feeling that he would be a traitor to his country, if he failed to exert every possible effort to avert so awful a calamity?

I deem it, then, to be *my* duty, as well as that of all who believe with me that the election of Fremont would be the death-knell of the Union, to unite in the support of Messrs. Buchanan and Breckinridge; and I shall sustain their election to the best of my ability.

THOMAS G. PRATT.

The Difference.

Mr. R. W. WALKER, an Alabama Whig, in a recent letter, commits himself to the support of BUCHANAN and BRECKINRIDGE, and assigns the following, among other reasons, for the cousre he has taken:

"If I were asked to name the fundamental principles which lie at the basis of our government, and on which our free institutions have been built, as a house upon its foundations, I should answer, *the equality of the States which compose the Union, and the equality of the citizens who constitute the States.* The first of these principles is denied and assailed by the Black Republicans; the second, if not openly controverted, is at least insiduously attacked by the Know-Nothings. The errors of these parties, then, (if the term be not too mild,) are errors of fundamental and vital principles, menacing, in the one instance, the civil privileges and the religious liberty of the private citizen; and in the other, the sovereign rights of the States and the existence of the Union. The Democratic party *alone,* of *all* the organizations *now* in the field, maintains and defends both of these essential principles, and thus, *in my humble judgment,* entitles itself to the cordial support and co-operation of *all* national men, of every section and party."

A Heroic Wife---An Exciting Incident.

A passenger on board the ill-fated steamer Northern Indiana, gives the Syracuse (N. Y.) "Journal" an account of the narrow escape of Cicero Fowler and wife, of that county, who were also on board when she took fire:

There was but one life preserver for Mrs. F. and her husband; he insisted imperatively that she should put it on; she peremptorily refused, saying she "was in poor health, and his life was worth far more than hers." The preserver having no strap, Mrs. F. tore the hem from her dress and fastened it to her husband, whom she continued to encourage, saying she could hold on to him, and, if the preserver could not sustain them both, she would be the one to let go and leave him to save himself.

The fire was getting hotter and hotter.—The water was thick with human forms struggling for life; she tore her bonnet, already on fire, from her head, and, hand in hand with one she loved better than herself, took the dangerous leap. As they arose from the water, Mr. Fowler assisted his wife in procuring a good hold of him on or about the shoulders. She wiped the water from his mouth and eyes, and encouraged him to retain his hope of being saved. He continued to struggle with the waves. Half an hour elapsed and there were no signs of assistance. His strength was rapidly failing; his wife observing it, tried anew to cheer him. He said he could not stand it any longer; it seemed as though he must give up. At that moment she heard a steamer coming rapidly through the water. She says: "My dear husband, a few moments more and we are safe. Don't you hear a boat coming?" He said he did, and immediately revived, made all the effort in his power, and struggled for himself and his heroic wife, until the Mississippi came up and took them with scores of others, on her commodious deck.

☞The New Orleans *Bee*, (Fillmore) says the Democratic ticket, is the strongest the party could put forward; that Buchanan is a statesman, a patriot and a gentleman.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Plain and Fancy Printing.

Job work of all kinds—such as Handbills, Circulars, Business, Visiting, and Show Cards, Tickets, Bill Heads, Deeds, Mortgages, and all kinds of blanks, &c., &c., &c. neatly printed at the "GLOBE" Job Office, Huntingdon. Pa.

☞Specimens of "GLOBE" printing can be seen at the office—which will satisfy everybody that it is no longer necessary to go to Philadelphia for neat work. Call and see for yourselves.

Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes.

E. P. PRETTYMAN respectfully informs the public that he is now perpared to take Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes on glass, put up with double or single glass.

Rooms at the Station House, Huntingdon Pa.

Blanks of all kinds,

Neatly printed and for sale at the "Globe," Office—such as Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Judgment and Common Bonds, Agreements, Leases, Judgment and Promissory Notes, Notes relinquishing all benefits of exemption laws, License Bonds, and all blanks used by Justices of the Peace.

The Cars for Broad Top and Bedford.

The Passenger trains leave the Depot at Huntingdon at 7½ A. M., and 5 P. M.;—returning arrive at Huntingdon, 2 and 9 P. M. Passengers for Bedford take four horse coaches at Christy's Cut on the Hopewell branch.

The Public

Generally are invited to call at the New Drug Store of WM. WILLIAMS, & Co. Every article usually to be found in the best establishments of the kind, can be had, fresh and pure, at their Store, in Market Square, Huntingdon. See advertisement in another column.

For Ready-Made Clothing,

Wholesale or retail, call at H. ROMAN'S Clothing Store, opposite Coats' Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa., where the very best assortment of goods for men and boys' wear may be found, at low prices

$100.

☞WILLIAM BREWSTER, and

☞SAMUEL G. WHITTAKER,

Editors of the "Huntingdon Journal."

These individuals have charged us with "owing our present freedom to executive "clemency" and with being "a pardoned con-"vict." And further, that we are a "Roman "Catholic—a Jesuit—bound by all the popish "rites and ceremonies of the Roman Church—"chained to the car of the anti-Christ of the "seven-hilled city, by all the forms, oaths, "and obligations required by that Pontiff."

The truth is expected from men occupying the positions they do, as editors of a public journal and members of a Christian church. They disgrace both these positions by their bold and malicious LIES.

The charges Brewster and Whittaker have made against us we pronounce FALSE, and shall continue to do so, and keep them posted throughout the county as the most INFAMOUS LIARS until they retract their falsehoods or accept the propositions we now make.

We propose that William Brewster and Samuel G. Whittaker select a committee of five respectable gentlemen, citizens of Huntingdon, from their own political party, and their own church,—said committee to sit with open doors on any day previous to August Court, to hear evidence to justify the above charges, and to report under oath. The report to be published in the "Journal" and "Globe."

If said committee report that we owe our present freedom to executive clemency, or that we are a pardoned convict—a Roman Catholic—"bound by the popish rites and ceremonies of the Roman Church, we agree to pay into their hands the sum of one hundred dollars—$25 to pay expenses of committee—$25 to pay Brewster and Whittaker for their trouble and attendance; and $50 to be presented to the Huntingdon Brass Band.

If Brewster and Whittaker fail to convince the Committee that the charges they have made against us are true, they shall pay expenses of Committee and present to the Huntingdon Brass Band the sum of $50.

Will William Brewster and Samuel G. Whittaker *face the music?* Will they make us as liberal an offer to sustain the charges we have made against them? We shall see.

☞The above propositions have been before Brewster and Whittaker for three weeks. They have not been accepted—neither have the *honorable* editors taken back the falsehoods. We ask every honorable man to place himself in our position, and then ask himself, "*How shall the rascals be punished?*"

READ! READ!!

From the Huntingdon Journal of last Wednesday morning.

"In regard to the statement we made that the publisher of the Huntingdon *Globe* "owed his present freedom to executive clemency," we have a word to say. Lewis has had a notice in his paper for several weeks, denying the assertion, and offering to wager $100 we cannot prove it. We cannot "bet" for several reasons—we are morally opposed to gambling; we could not take money *made* in the manner the above named individual has his; we will not stake money on a blackguard. We assert that our statements are entirely correct, and shall substantiate them by publishing a brief history of this immaculate Wm. Lewis—commencing in our next; from the pen of "one who knows." We shall prove every word we have spoken."

☞The reader will observe that Brewster & Whittaker have not included in their "statement" their former oft-repeated but false assertions that we are "*a pardoned convict,*" "*a Roman Catholic,*" "*a Jesuit,*" &c., &c., but they assert that *their statements are entirely correct,* and that they WILL *prove every word they have spoken!*

Now, all we ask of them is the *proof* to sustain their *assertions*—OR EITHER OF THEM.

But they say they "are *morally* (!) opposed to betting and gambling." We propose no betting—no gambling! Our proposition is to give, to bestow, the $100 in case they succeed in proving their assertions to be true!—*They refuse the proposition!* We will make them another, since they have become so "*moral,*" to which they cannot object as being immoral! We now propose that they select a committee of five persons—*members of their own party and their own church*—to investigate the charges they have made against us, and if said committe report under oath that said charges are true, we will pay the said committee and Brewster and Whittaker and witnesses, for their time and trouble, and will also contribute the sum of one hundred dollars towards the erection of the Presbyterian parsonage house. In case they refuse to accept this, our last proposition, or to retract, we pledge ourselves to give them both more than they have contracted for.

In the meantime we *demand* of them the publication of the "brief history" they have promised, by "one who knows."

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

SATURDAY, August 9.—In Cloverseed there has been more doing, and several lots sold at $9 @ 64 lbs. Timothy is also in better demand and prices range from $3 to $4 @ bushel, according to quality.

The Flour Market is very quiet. The export demand is limited, and the only sales reported are 900 barrels at $7,25; 400 barrels superfine fresh ground from old Wheat, and 400 barrels extra do. on terms not made public. There is a steady demand for home consumption from $6,50 @ barrel for old stock superfine up to $8 for fancy lots, according to quality and freshness. The receipts continue very small, the inspections of the week amounting only to 8,790 barrels. In Rye Flour and Corn Meal nothing doing.

GRAIN—The Wheat market is dull and we reduce our *quotations 3 cents @* bushel. Sales of 4000 bushels fair and prime new red at $1,60@1,62, closing at our lowest prices, and white at $1,70@1,75, afloat. Rye continues very scarce—small sales at 75 cents. Corn is in better supply and meets a fair demand—sales of 2500 bushels prime yellow at 73@75cents, part in store, and some damaged at 68 cents. Oats are steady at 42 cents @ bushel for old Pennsylvania and Western, and 38@39 cents for new Southern.

TEACHER WANTED.—A competent Teacher is wanted to take charge of Male School No. 2, in this place, to whom a liberal compensation will be given. School to open 1st of September next and continue seven months. Application should be made immediately.

FRS. B. WALLACE,
Huntingdon, Aug. 13, '56. President of the Board.

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.—The undersigned will meet the School Directors, and Teachers for examinations in their respective districts as indicated in the following table.

Districts.	Time.	Place.
Tell,	Friday, Aug. 29,	Union School house.
Tod,	Tuesday, Sept. 2,	Newburgh,
Morris,	Thursday, Sept. 4,	Spruce Creek,
Franklin,	Friday, Sept. 5,	Hook School house.
Warriorsmark,	Saturday, Sept. 6,	Warriorsmark,
Alexandria,	Monday, Sept. 8,	Alexandria,
Porter,	Tuesday, Sept. 9,	"
Walker,	Wednesday, Sep. 10,	McConnellstown,
Henderson,	Thursday, Sep. 11,	Court house,
West,	Monday, Sep. 22,	S. C. Bridge,
Barree,	Tuesday, Sep. 23,	Manor Hill,
Jackson,	Wednesday, Sep. 24,	McAlevy's Fort,
Penn,	Friday, Sep. 26,	Marklesburg,
Hopewell,	Saturday, Sep. 27,	"
Brady,	Wednesday, Oct. 1,	Mill Creek.
Shirley,	Thursday, Oct. 2,	Aughwick Mills,
Shirleysburg,	Friday, Oct. 3,	Shirleysburg.
Cromwell,	Saturday, Oct. 4,	Orbisonia,
Dublin,	Monday, Oct. 6,	Shade Gap.
Springfield,	Tuesday, Oct. 7,	Maddensville.
Clay,	Wednesday, Oct. 8,	Scottsville,
Cass,	Thursday, Oct. 9,	Cassville,
Cassville,	" " "	"
Union,	Friday, Oct. 10.	Place of Elections.

The time of meeting will be, 10 o'clock a. m. at each of these places, and punctuality is very desirable. Teachers must attend a public examination if they desire certificates.

ALBERT OWEN,
Aug. 13, 1856-3m. *County Superintendent.*

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAIL ROAD. A NEW AND DIRECT ROUTE TO BEDFORD SPRINGS! SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Tuesday July 15, 1856, Trains will leave daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

STATIONS.	A.M.		P.M.
Leave Huntingdon	7.30	Arrive	2.15
" McConnellstown	7.45	"	2.02
" Pleasant Grove	8.04	"	1.54
" Marklesburg	8.15	"	1.43
" Coffee Run	8.25	"	1.32
" Rough & Ready	8.33	"	1.24
" Fishers' Summit	8.45	"	1.13
" Saxton	9.05	"	12.55
" Christy's	9.20	"	12.40
Arrive at Hopewell	9.35	Leave	12.25
	P.M.		P.M.
Leave Huntingdon	5.20	Arrive	9.10
" M'Connellstown	5.43	"	8.55
" Pleasant Grove	5.51	"	8.47
" Marklesburg	6.02	"	8.35
" Coffee Run	6.13	"	8.24
" Rough & Ready	6.21	"	8.16
" Fishers' Summit	6.32	"	8.05
" Saxton	6.50	"	7.45
" Christy's	7.10	Leave	7.30

The morning train for the mines and Bedford will connect with the Philadelphia train west at Huntingdon.—The 2 o'clock train will connect with the mail train east and west on the Pennsylvania Railroad. The 9 o'clock P M train from the mines and Bedford will connect with the lightning train east on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Passengers by this route to Bedford Springs, gain half a day in time and save two dollars in fare over any other route.

Fifty pounds of baggage allowed each passenger.

For any further information inquire at the office of Transportation Department, Huntingdon.

JAMES BOON, *Superintendent.*

July 15, 1856.

HISTORY OF THE EARLY SETTLEMENT OF THE JUNIATA VALLEY.—The citizens of Huntingdon county can procure the above work at the Bookstore of W. COLON, in Huntingdon, who will also mail it to any address on the receipt of two dollars. Huntingdon, July 23, 1856.

SALT! SALT!

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

THE GLOBE.

Huntingdon, Wednesday, August 13, 1856.

Educational Department.

BY ALBERT OWEN.

Fourth proposition: Our common school system is deficient, without greater advantages for the juvenile portion of the scholars; the support of summer schools will do much to supply the defect; and by it the winter sessions will be more beneficial.

In general, our common schools in the country open about the first of November and continue four months. In some districts they open a little earlier and continue longer than the time stated; but my remarks will apply to them as well as to the former. During the first month of the session there is a poor attendance, for the autumn is at hand—the small children have not got their shoes and winter clothing:—their parents have been busy of late and this *one* thing has been forgotten. Many of the larger scholars, are yet needed at home to prepare for the in-setting winter. Thus passes the first month, and no organization at the school. December—winter comes and so do the scholars: large and small, civil and rude, learned and unlearned; and the little school-house with its poor accommodations is filled to overflowing. Then the teacher has a glorious opportunity to show his ability to teach. If he possessed the fire of a Randolph, the ability of a Watts, and the devotion of a Wesley, he would doubtless be able to accomplish much even in these circumstances. But we do not often find these qualities combined in the same individual, and it must be apparent that a teacher's efforts during such brief and confused sessions are nearly unavailing.

During the long vacations the young scholar forgets nearly all, and he is drilled through the same tedious course, one session after another. He realizes no progress, and a dislike to books and to school is a very natural consequence.

If in the rural districts, different schools would unite and support a summer school for the benefit of the juveniles, a few months instruction would be more beneficial than years of schooling, such as many now receive.—These juveniles if provided for in the summer, could leave the winter sessions to the advanced scholars and they could have the full benefit of the teacher's time. Under this regulation the inconvenience of distance from school, would to a great extent, be overcome. *Competent* female teachers can be employed for the summer schools, and *competent* teachers should be employed for the winter schools. There is an economy, as well as other aduantages in this regulation.

Some are ready to inform me that the summer schools have been tried, and with little success. But you have not given them a fair trial, for you have failed to employ competent teachers; or sheer neglect by the patrons, has caused the failure. There is a general prejudice—ancient as the hills, against female teachers; and this prejudice has often defeated their success. A want of qualifications is the general cause of failure; for a mere keeper of the children who will teach for the least money is often employed; under the erroneous belief that anybody can teach the small scholars. A better faculty is required to develope the young intellect, than to teach the mind matured;—a greater effort is required to teach the alphabet, than the geographical divisions of the earth; and the combinations of elementary sounds and characters are more difficult than the operations in Algebra and land surveying. Teach the young scholars proper habits at the beginning, afford them ample opportunity, and let them realize an actual progress, and you will revolutionize our system of education.

SKETCH OF ADDRESS BY BISHOP POTTER,

To the Students of the Lancaster County Normal School, June 4, 1856.

To me it is a great and unexpected pleasure to have the opportunity of standing before you. Passing hastily to the western part of the State, I have diverged from my course to give myself this *opportunity*; and I am surprised and gratified to find here such a group of minds. Your building itself is a noble monument to the generosity and enterprise of the people of this vicinity, and it is the advent of a great and auspicious era for the educational interests of Pennsylvania.

Lancaster County has long been famed for her husbandry. Linked with this her name has gone far and wide. Now let it go forth joined with the nobler fame of the husbandry of the mind,—that culture which is not for the material and perishing present, but for the immortal and for eternity.

Some of the greatest of the Roman poets had agriculture for their theme; nor can it be denied that, as an avocation, it is calculated to develope some of the noblest qualities of our race. Now let this great county show what she can do for the soul as well as the soil; let her educate her youth that they may be worthy possessors of these broad acres, and faithful stewards of Him who holds all earthly good in his hand.

I am myself an old teacher; much of the early part of my life was spent as one, and I look back upon those days as by no means the least useful, as certainly they were the happiest, of my life.

No vocation is more conducive to self-improvement than that of teaching. The best way to learn is to teach; for the very necessity which exists for imparting information upon a subject to others, is the strongest incentive to the gaining of a close and comprehensive kdowledge of it ourselves. Always try to be learning something; try each day to do better than you did the preceding. It has been truly said that as man is the only animal that makes mistakes, so he is the only one capable of correcting them; and it is this very fact which keeps each power of the mind in active operation, and brings the most exalted happiness as the reward of our labor.

The ideal of the Teacher, what shall it be? Oh! my friends, we need not ask, when we have before us the example of the great Teacher; greatest in practice, theory, idea and person; all perfect; spotless; loving little children with warmest love, presenting them on all occasions as types of innocence and purity; patient, gentle, and slow to anger. Such was the god-sent Teacher. Oh! when the days are dark and your cares are heavy, remember him and his example.

You will have many—very many—trials in your teaching; dullness and perversity in your pupils; lack of co-operation on the part of parents; and oftentimes a general inappreciation of your labors. But do not let these things discourage you; perhaps you were once dull yourself; and remember too you are dealing with a human being, whose God has given him more or less intellect, as seemed good in his sight, and shall *you* dare judge of the wisdom of His works? My first pupil was a colored man, thirty years of age: he was placed under my instruction after I left College, by a gentleman who wished him educated for the ministry, to be the bearer of the words of life to those of his own race. Like all persons who reach that age without mental cultivation or discipline, he was slow of comprehension; and I remember now, with deep compunctions of conscience, my own impatience and irritability at his slow progress, as he sat hour after hour, patient, uncomplaining, confiding, long-suffering, with the beams of knowledge slowly penetrating the dark clouds of ignorance that enveloped his soul.

At last he had his reward; his childlike faith, his trustful spirit conquered, and oh! the mighty transformation they wrought; and no thanks to me, for I might perhaps have lightened his heavy burden far more than I did. Yes, he had his reward even in this life. I saw him stand in the sacred desk, I heard the words of eloquence which thrilled the inmost hearts of his people. I saw him high in their respect and affection; I saw him wield a powerful and benign influence; and finally I saw him sink to his last sleep, in the odor of sanctity, and amid the tears and grief of a devoted congregation.

Oh! my friends, let this be an example to you; never despair; draw largely on your perseverance,—on your Christian charity,—and press onward.

Were I to live my life over again, knowing what I now know, I would spend more time daily in preparation for labor. This is very necessary and is in many cases, I fear, sadly neglected; for pupils go to school not so much to learn a science itself, as to learn how to learn it. Therefore in all cases when it is practicable, it is far better to cast aside the book and depend upon yourself and your pupils, for a just appreciation of the subject.—You are thus laying for them a noble basis of self-education.

There is one evil of our age, which I hope you will set your face against, and that is pressing upon pupils such a multiplicity of studies, as not to allow sufficient time to attain a creditable degree of proficiency in any of them. The long list of sciences and the time requisite for acquiring them, seen on school circulars, are evidences of the extent to which this evil has spread. But it is a fraud upon pupils, a fraud upon parents, and a fraud upon the sciences themselves.

Away with this race for fame—this struggle for superiority. Teach your pupils those things which will lead to good results, and then teach them content.

What you wish your pupils to be, be yourselves. Example is more powerful than precept; and besides, any deception on your part will sooner or later be detected, for children are intuitively discerning;—and the unfaithful teacher! whose crime can be greater than his?

May our school houses, then, be sanctuaries of virtue. May they be salutary checks upon the wickedness and vice which seem to exist to such an alarming extent. Go to our legislative halls, and even there see the fraud, the poltroonry, the cringing for office, the disgraceful brawls of almost daily occurrence.—From the schools of our land must come forth a better, purer, and a nobler race.

My friends, what is the ultimate object of your praiseworthy endeavors? Looking upon life merely in connection with the fleeting present, it seems frail and perishing; but viewing it as a great problem of which eternity holds the solution, and Oh! how great does it become. No human power can ever measure its importance. And now, my friends, then you go forth on your noble and God-approved mission, may this truth be, above all others, impressed upon your hearts. Then will success crown your labors here below, and the great *hereafter* bring your final reward.—*Penn'a School Journal.*

Useful Receipts.

WORTH TRYING.—A piece of alum about the size of a common marble, pulverised and mixed with a wine glass full of brandy, is said to be a sure cure for ague.

SORE LIPS.—Cold cream for sore lips, is made by mixing two ounces of oil of almonds, one ounce of spermaceti, one drachm of white wax, and melting them together, adding rose water to perfume them.

MULLED WINE.—Half a pint of water, one egg, sugar and nutmeg to the taste. Mix the wine and nutmeg and water together—let it boil. Beat the eggs in a pan, pour them into the wine, then quickly pour the whole from one vessel into another five or six times.

CURE FOR A COLD.—The following excellent recipe for a cold is going the rounds of the papers:—"Take three cents' worth of liquorice, and three cents' worth of gum arabic; put them into a quart of warm water, simmer them till thoroughly dissolved; then add three cents' worth of paregoric, and a like quantity of antimonial wine. Let it cool, and sip whenever the cough is troublesome. It is pleasant, infallible, cheap and good. Its cost is fifteen cents.

AN ANTIDOTE FOR POISON.—Mr. Porter, of New York, some time since, swallowed a large quantity of corrosive sublimate, through mistake. Fortunately for the sufferer, a bottle of sweet oil stood on the same shelf from which he had taken the poison, and he seized and drained it of its contents. The effect was instantaneous. The action of the mercury was arrested, and Mr. P. recovered.

HONEST INDUSTRY.—If there is a man who can eat his bread at peace with God and man, it is that man who has brought that bread out of the earth by his own honest industry. It is cankered by no fraud—it is wet by no tear—it is stained by no blood.

☞St. Peter's Church at Rome, independently of its inestimable treasures of art, cost $5,000,000, and the annual expense of repairs is over $30,000.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

The undersigned offer at private sale, A TRACT OF FINE LIMESTONE LAND, situate in Woodcock Valley, Huntingdon county, about one mile from McConnellstown, one and a half from the Broad Top Rail Road, and six and a half from the Pennsylvania Rail Road and Canal at Huntingdon. There are 451 ACRES in the whole tract, 200 of which are cleared and in good cultivation; 100 acres are in clover and 25 in timothy. It is all *GOOD LIMESTONE LAND*, and can conveniently be divided into two or more farms.

There are a *good Dwelling House, Frame Stable, Double Barn* and *Outbuildings* and *Two Orchards*, on the property.

A stream sufficient for a *Saw Mill* runs through it, and there are springs in every field except one.

The land which is not cleared is well covered with Poplar, Chesnut, Whitecaks, Hickory, Walnut, Locust and Maple timber of the best quality.

There is a good Lime Kiln on the farm, and a *Vein of Fossil Ore* runs through the land, which will make iron equal to any manufactured on the Juniata.

The land is all patented, and an indisputable title will be given.

Possession given after the first of April next.

TERMS—One fourth in hand, and the residue in three equal annual instalments with interest.

Any further information desired, will be given by MILES & DORRIS, Huntingdon, DANIEL FLENNER on the premises, or the undersigned at Kittaning.

A. & A. REYNOLDS,
Executors of David Reynolds, deceased.

July 8, 1856.—3m

☞Patriot & Union, Harrisburg, Intelligencer, Lancaster, Gazette, Reading, each publish 3 m. and send bill to this office.

STOVES! STOVES!—The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of Country Merchants and those wanting Stoves, to their extensive stock of Stoves, Gas Ovens, Furnaces, &c., &c., comprising a greater assortment than can be found at any other Store in the United States.

Purchasers will find it an advantage to give us a call before buying elsewhere. For sale wholesale and retail, on the most liberal terms. NEMAN & WARNICK,

N. E. corner 2nd and Race streets, Philadelphia.

N. B. They are Agents for the celebrated Macgregor Heating Stoves. April 9, 1856-3m.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted by book account or otherwise to Col. Geo. Gwin, are notified that collection of all claims unpaid by the first day of August next, will after that be enforced by law.

JOHN SCOTT,
Huntingdon, June 4, 1856. Assignee.

THE NEATEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT OF BOOTS AND SHOES, JUST RECEIVED BY LEVI WESTBROOK.

Ladies and gentlemen are invited to call and examine my beautiful assortment of Boots and Shoes of all sizes, of the latest styles, for all ages.

Huntingdon, June 4, 1856.

BOOTS, SHOES, GAITORS, AND FASHIONABDE HATS,
SELLING AT VERY LOW PRICES,
AT H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE.
Huntingdon, Pa.

MUSIC.—MRS. HANIGER has taken rooms in the old Presbyterian Church for the purpose of giving lessons on the Guitar, Melodeon and Piano, and in vocal music.

Terms—$10 per quarter of twenty-four lessons at her rooms, and $15 per quarter when the lessons are given at the residence of pupils in town. She will also teach the German and French languages. Huntingdon May 28, '56

NEW GROCERY STORE.

Everything of the best Cheaper than elsewhere.

LOVE & McDIVIT inform the citizens of Huntingdon and *vicinity*, and the public in general that they have just opened in Market Square, in the dwelling formerly occupied by Esquire Snare, a handsome assortment of the most CHOICE GROCERIES, including every article usually kept in the best Grocery Stores in the city. Having a boat running, we are determined to accomodate the public with the freshest and best. Give us a call and examine for yourselves.

Huntingdon, May 21, 1856.

ICE CREAM, CAKES AND CONFECTIONARY.—The subscriber will furnish at short notice, families or parties, in or out of town, with either or all of the above articles. His assortment of Confectionaries is of the best, and his Ice Cream and Cakes shall give satisfaction. Give him a call.

ECLARIS THOMAS.

Huntingdon, May 21, 1856.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!—The Goods in Col. Gwin's store are selling off by retail AT COST; and they will be sold *below cost and upon time* to any one who will buy the whole stock, or a large part of it.

JOHN SCOTT, Assignee.

Huntingdon, June 11, 1856.

SADDLERS' improved splitting and gauge Knives for sale at the Hardware store of
JAS. A. BROWN & CO.,
Huntingdon, Pa.

SCYTHES and SNATHES.—Grain and Grass Scythes of the best brand and quality. Also, a variety of Patent and Screw Adjusting Snaths, Hay Forks and Rakes, for sale at the Hardware Store of
J. A. BROWN & CO.

GRINDSTONES with friction rollers, *Whetstones, Oil Stones*, also Knives and Forks, Spoons, Scissors, decidedly the best assortment in the county. Porcelain, Tinned and Plain Boilers, Stewing, Frying and Baking Pans, for sale at prices which make it the interest of purchasers to call at the *Hardware* Store of
JAS. A. BROWN & CO.

MACKEREL—In whole and half barrels. Also, *ROE HERRING* by the half barrel, for sale at the cheap grocery of
LOVE & M'DIVIT.

SUMMER CLOTHING.

Summer Coats,	87½
Summer Pants,	87½
Summer Vests,	87½

AT ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the Estate of Elizabeth Long, late of Shirley township, Huntingdon county, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said decease will please make payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement. JOHN LONG, *Administrator.*

Shirleysburg, July 16, 1856.*

LIGHTNING RODS! Armitage's PATENT OF SUPERIOR ELECTRIC MAGNET LIGHTNING RODS, it is now admitted on all hands, that every building to be secure from the destructive influences of lightning should be provided with a good conductor.

The large number of worthless rods that are put up makes it necessary for purchasers to examine the merits of the different rods offered for sale.

The public need but to examine Armitage's rods to be convinced that they are constructed upon not only the best, but the only safe principle of any rod in use.

Over 6000 of those rods have already been put up without the loss of a dollar's worth of property by lightning in any building to which they have been attached, which is the best evidence that they are perfectly secure. I have a few on hand which I will sell for less than half of the retail price asked by Armitage, to close out my stock. Call soon at Colon's Book Store, Huntingdon, Pa., where they can be had of WM. COLON.

Huntingdon, July 16, 1856.

SUPERIOR VANILLA BEAN for sale at the Cheap Drug Store, Market Square.

SUPERIOR HORSE BALLS,
at WILLIAMS & CO'S.

CITRATE of Magnesia for sale at the New and Cheap Drug Store in Huntingdon, Pa.

GLASS of all sizes from 8x10 to 20x30, received and for sale by WILLIAMS & CO.

FRESH lot of Balm of a Thousand Flowers, for sale at the new Drug, Fancy and Variety Store, Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

R. A. DORSEY. JAS. DOUGHERTY.

DORSEY & DOUGHERTY, Wholesale Dealers in TOBACCO AND SEGARS, No. 11 North Fifth Street, Philadelphia. [July 8, 1856.

BALSAM FIR for sale at the Cheap Drug Store of WM. WILLIAMS & CO.

PRIME lot of Farina, just received and for sale at WILLIAMS & CO'S.

WRIGHT'S Hair Regenerator or Amber Gloss, for sale at WILLIAMS & CO'S.

TEAS from 15 to 22 cents per quarter, at LOVE & M'DIVITS.

FLOUR—Always on hand and for sale at LOVE & M'DIVIT'S GROCERY.

LEMON SYRUP, a genuine article, for sale by WM. WILLIAMS & CO.

Fresh lot of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for sale at Williams & Co's Cheap Drug Store.

SCHENCK'S Pulmonic Syrup for the cure of Consumption; for sale by
WM. WILLIAMS & CO'S.

HUSBAND'S celebrated Calcined Magnesia, for sale at the CHEAP DRUG STORE, Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

TOBIAS' Venetian Liniment, for sale by WM. WILLIAMS & CO.

BAY RUM—A genuine article for sale by WM. WILLIAMS & CO.

FANCY SOAPS,
At the Cheap Store of WM. WILLIAMS & CO.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. *Office at Mr. Hildebraud's*, between the Exchange and Jackson's Hotel. Aug. 28, '55.

T. P. CAMPBELL, Attorney at Law, Office in the brick row near the Court House.

JOHN SCOTT. SAMUEL T. BROWN.

SCOTT & BROWN, Attorneys at Law, *Huntingdon, Pa. Office same as that* formerly occupied by Mr. Scott. Huntingdon, Oct. 17, 1853.

JOHN N. PROWELL, Attorney at Law, Will attend faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care. Huntingdon, July 20, 1855.

JOHN FRISCH, Watch Maker, Can be found at E. Snare's Jewelry Store. All work warranted. March 13, 1855.

J. SIMPSON AFRICA, County Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street.

DRS. MILLER & FRAZER, DENTISTS, Huntingdon, Pa. Offices on Hill street, opposite the Court House, and North East corner of Hill and Franklin. Jan. 9, 1856.

J. & W. SAXTON, Huntingdon, Pa.—Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Grain, &c., &c.

WM. COLON, Dealer in Books, Stationary, Wall Paper, &c. &c.

D. P. GWIN, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO., Founders, Huntingdon, Pa.

R. C. McGILL, Founder, Alexandria, Huntingdon county, Pa.

MOSES STROUS, Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, etc.

H. ROMAN, Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

BENJ. JACOBS, Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Queensware, &c. &c.

LEVI WESTBROOK, Dealer in Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Misses' Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, etc.

LONG & DECKER, Dealers in Groceries, Confectionaries, Queensware, Flour, &c.

JOSEPH REIGGER, Watchmaker and dealer in Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, &c.

EDM. SNARE, Dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Musical Instruments, etc.

WM. WILLIAMS, Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

LOVE and McDIVIT, Dealers in Groceries, Confectionaries, Flour, &c.

JAS. A. BROWN and CO., Dealers in all kinds of Hardware.

CUNNINGHAM and DUNN, Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Grain, &c. &c.

OWEN BOAT, Carriage and Waggon Manufacturer.

HENRY McMANIGILL, Proprietor of the Farmers' Home Hotel.

ANDREW MOEBUS, Proprietor of the Broad Top House.

JOHN F. RAMEY, Practical Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street, one door east of the Huntingdon Marble Yard.

REFERENCES—L. T. Watson, Philadelphia; J. P. Leslie, Geologist, Philadelphia; Charles Mickley, Rough and Ready Furnace. Hon. Jonathan M'Williams.

ADAMS & CO'S EXPRESS. T. K. SIMONTON, Agent, Huntingdon, Pa. Money, Parkages, and Goods of all kinds received and forwarded at the risk of the Company, to all the cities and principal towns in the United States.

ORBISON, DORRIS & CO., Miners, and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, Huntingdon.

MAGUIRE & PORT, Miners, and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, Huntingdon.

KESSLER, WHITNEY & CO., Miners, and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, Huntingdon.

POWEL, SAXTON & CO., Miners, and Dealers in Broad Top Coal. J. W. Saxton, Huntingdon; R. Have Powel, 56 Walnut st., Philadelphia.

THE BEST CHEESE always on hand at 14 cts., at LOVE & McDIVIT'S.

TOBACCO, Segars and Snuff, the best, at LOVE & McDIVIT'S.

BEST SUGARS, from 8 to 15 cents, at LOVE & McDIVIT'S.

BEST COFFEE, at 14 cents, to be had at LOVE & McDIVIT'S.

BEST MOLASSES from 50 to 75 cts., by the gallon, at LOVE & McDIVIT'S.

MIXED PICKLES, Pepper Sauce and Catsup, at LOVE & McDIVIT'S.

UMBRELLAS and Parasols, of a new style, just received, and for sale by
apl16 J. & W. SAXTON.

ARE you afflicted with Rheumatism?—JOHN C. WESTBROOK, of Cassville, manufactures a sure cure for Rheumatism. December 7, 1855.

W. L. B. MUSGRAVE & CO., Wholesale Druggists, and Dealers in Drugs, Spices, Chemicals, Dye-Stuffs, Acids, Glassware, Paints, Oils, Glass, &c., 376 *Market Street above* 11th, South Side, Philadelphia.

☞Druggists and country merchantt are requested to give them a call and examine their stock and prices, before making their purchases. May 28, 1856.

ATTENTION, ATTENTION!

Best Zinc Paint only $2 68 per keg.
Pure White Lead only $2 87 per keg.

And other paints in proportion, at the cheap Hardware Store of J. A. BROWN & CO.

BUILDERS, do you believe it? Nails are selling at $4 00 per keg, at the new Hardware Store of J. A. BROWN & CO.

MACKEREL, Codfish, Salmon, Herring, Pork, Hams & Sides, Shoulders, Lard and Cheese, constantly on hand and for sale by
J. PALMER & CO.,
April 2, 1856-3m. Market Street Wharf, Philadelphia.

DRUGS! DRUGS! DRUGS!!—W. WILLIAMS & CO. have just received from Philadelphia, a new and fresh supply of
DRUGS, MEDICINES,
PAINTS and BRUSHES,
OILS, DYE-STUFFS,
Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, Fluid, Camphene, Turpentine, Alcohol, and a general assortment of *Artist Colors and Brushes*, Spices of all kinds, Window Glass of all sizes, and Putty, all kinds of Varnish, Japan, Copal No. 1 and 2, Coach body and Black Spirits, *Pure Cod Liver Oil* for the cure of Rheumatism, Scrofula, Gout, Lumbago, Tetter, Chronic Erysipelas, Chronic Sore Eyes, White Swelling, Glandular Swelling, Pulmonary Consumption, Chronic Bronchitis, Rickets, and for all diseases of the skin, by the quart, gallon, or smaller quantity. The Balm of a Thousand Flowers, the greatest remedy of the age for baldness and purifying the skin. John H. Patchhorp's celebrated cure for Fever and Ague. *No Cure, No Pay.* Price $1.—Fine Tobacco and Segars. All the above with a number of articles too tedious to mention, for sale at the new cheap Drug Store of W. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Diamond Square, opposite Couts' Hotel.
Huntingdon, July 2, 1856.

SOMETHING NEW IN HUNTINGDON.—The celebrated Centre county Iron for sale at the following prices: 4 cents per lb.; for common assorted ¾ inches square and round up, 4½ cents; for horse shoe and spike rods, including ½ and ⅝ in. square, and 5 cents for nail rods, at the cheap store of CUNNINGHAM & DUNN.
Huntingdon, June 17, 1856.

BROAD TOP HOUSE. ANDREW MOEBUS would respectfully inform the public that he has fitted up the Broad Top House, on Allegheny street, at the Broad Top Depot, Huntingdon, and is now prepared to entertain strangers and travellers in an unobjectionable style.

His table will always be supplied with the substantials and delicacies of the season. His Bar is furnished with the choicest liquors. In a word, no pains will be spared to render guests comfortable and happy. june 18.

SPERMACETI, a prime lot, for sale by
WM. WILLIAMS & CO.

GENUINE Electric Oil for sale at the CHEAP DRUG STORE, Market Square.

THE HUNTINGDON FOUNDRY IN BLAST AGAIN!—The subscribers take this method of informing their friends and the public generally, that they have rebuilt the Huntingdon Foundry, and are now in successful operation, and are prepared to furnish Castings of every description, of best quality and workmanship, on short notice, and on reasonable terms. Farmers are invited to call and examine our Ploughs. We are manufacturing the Hunter Plough. This plough took the first premium at the Huntingdon county Agricultural Fair last fall. Also, Hunter's celebrated Cutter Ploughs, which can't be beat—together with the Key-stone, Hillside and Bar-shear ploughs. We have on hand and are manufacturing Stoves—such as Cook, Parlor, and Office stoves for wood or coal. Hollow ware, consisting of Kettles, Boilers, Skillets, &c., all of which we will sell cheap for cash or in exchange for country produce. Old metal taken for castings. By a strict attention to business, and a desire to please, we hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO.

Huntingdon, April 30, 1856.

SPECIAL NOTICE!—R. C. McGILL wishes to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has bought the Alexandria Foundry, lately owned by Israel Graffius, Esq., together with its Patterns, Flasks and other contents. And from his long experience in the business, he hopes to obtain a share of the public patronage. As he has the Foundry in full operation, he can furnish all who may give him a call with all kinds of Castings, such as Rolling Mill, Forge, Grist and Saw Mill Castings—improved Thrashing Machine Castings. And in a short time will have Cook Stoves of various sizes and improved patterns for wood and coal.—Also, ten-plate, air-tight, parlor, and bar-room stoves, of various sizes, for wood or coal. Also, Castings for houses, cellar grates, such as Lintels, Sills, Sash weights, etc.—Ploughs of every description, the latest and most improved styles. Also, Sled Soles and Wagon Boxes, oven frames, large bells, and water pipes. Hollow ware—consisting of kettles, boilers, etc. Having turning lathes he will be able to furnish any of the above named articles of either wood or iron—and all other kinds of Castings, "too numerous to mention," all of which will be *sold cheaper than* ever for Cash and all kinds of country produce. Old metal will be taken in exchange for castings. Bring along your old metal, your cash and country produce, when any articles are wanted. R. C. McGILL.

Alexandria, April 23, 1856.

TO THE PUBLIC.—The undersigned informs his friends and the public generally, that he has leased the FARMERS' HOME HOTEL, in the borough of Huntingdon, and is now prepared to accommodate with boarding and lodging all who may favor him with a call. His Bar is furnished with the best Liquors.

LIVERY STABLE.—He has also provided himself with a good stock of Horses, Carriages, &c., for the accommodation of the public, at reasonable charges.

HENRY McMANIGILL.

Huntingdon, April 7, 1856.

BOOKS! BOOKS! 40,000 Volumes of new and popular Books, embracing every variety usually kept in a Philadelphia Book Store, and many of them at half the Publisher's retail prices, the subscriber now offers to *the public.*

All School Books used in the county can be had in any quantities at retail and wholesale rates.

Foolscap, Letter, and Wrapping paper, wholesale, or by the ream.

100 Superior Gold Pens with Silver and Gold cases, from $1 upwards.

Also Pocket and Pen Knives of Rogers' and others' best manufacture.

100 Splendid Port Monniaes and Pocket Books at 20 cts. and upwards.

3,000 pieces Wall Paper of the latest and prettiest styles, just received from New York and Philadelphia, *prices from 10 cts a piece* and upwards.

500 beautifully painted and gold gilted Window Shades at 44 cts. and upwards.

The public have but to call and examine, to be convinced that in buying of the above stock they will be pleased and also save money. Remember the place, corner of Montgomery and Railroad streets. WM. COLON.

Huntingdon, April 16, 1856.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS! AT D. P. GWIN'S. D. P. Gwin has just received from Philadelphia a large and beautiful assortment of Spring and Summer Goods, consisting of the most fashionable Dress Goods for Ladies and Gentlemen, such as Black Silks, Chameleon and Fancy Silks, Silk Chalis, Challi Delains, Spring Styles of Hamilton Delains, Barages, all Wool Delains, Fancy and Domestic Gingham, Debarge, Madonna Cloth, Alpaca, Lawns, and Prints of every description.

Also a large lot of Dress Trimmings, Dress Buttons, Bonnet Silks, Ribbons, Gloves, Mitts, Hosiery, Laces, Veils, Collars, Undersleeves, Chimizetts, Mohair Head Dresses, Summer Shawls, &c.

Also, Cloths, Black and Blue, Black and Fancy Cassimers, Cassinets, Vestings, Cotton Drills, Nankeen, Muslins bleached and unbleached, Ticking, Checks, Table Diaper, Woolen and Linen Table Covers, and a variety of goods too numerous to mention.

Also, Bonnets and Hats, Boots and Shoes, Queensware, Hardware, Buckets, Churns, Tubs, Baskets, Oil Cloth.

Groceries, Fish and Salt, and all goods usually kept in a country store.

My old customers, and as many new ones as can crowd in, are respectfully requested to call and examine my Goods.

All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods at the highest market prices.

Huntingdon, April 9, 1856.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS. LATEST ARRIVAL.

J. & W. SAXTON are now receiving, and now opening, one of the finest assortments of Goods ever offered to the citizens of this place, as follows:

Cloths, Cassimers, Sattinetts, Vestings—Cotton Goods for Summer wear. Also, Shalleys, Berages, Lawns and Prints, with other articles for the ladies. A splendid lot of Black Silk, Ladies' striped and barred Dress Silk, Muslin, Linn Goods, and in fact, every article of wearing apparel necessary for the Ladies.

Hosiery and Fancy Goods. Also, all kinds of Dress Trimmings, Gloves, Combs, ribbons, Hair Broods, Caps, and every kind usually kept in a country store.

Bonnets and Straw Hats of the latest styles of silk, crape and straw bonnets. Hats and Caps of the very latest styles, and of every shape and color.

Boots and Shoes. Our stock of Boots and Shoes can't be beat for quality and cheapness of prices, and one of the finest stocks ever offered.

Carpet and Oil Cloth. A splendid assortment of Carpet, Druggett, and Oil Cloth. Also—Hardware, the best assortment in town, not excepting the Hardware establishment, and at lower prices. *Queensware*, Groceries, Tobacco, Segars, Willow ware and Cedar ware, Ropes, Tow-lines, and Cords, and everything usually kept in a country store, can be had at the Cheap Store of Huntingdon, April 16, 1856. J. & W. SAXTON.

THE CHEAP CORNER FOREVER! SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, Ready-Made Clothing, &c.—BENJAMIN JACOBS informs his old customers and the citizens of the borough and county of Huntingdon generally, that he has just opened an extensive assortment of Goods of all kinds suitable for Spring and Summer, which will compare in quality and prices with any others brought to town the present season. His stock consists of every article of Ladies' Dress Goods. In part, Ginghams, Lawns, printed and plain Barages, Prints of all kinds, Muslins, Gloves, Hosiery, &c., &c., in fact all articles of dress to be found in any other store in town.

Also, an extensive assortment of Ready-made Clothing, for men and boys, for spring and summer wear, all well made and of good materials. Also, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, of all sizes.

Also, Groceries, Queensware, Glassware, Hardware, equal to any in town; and many more articles "too numerous to *mention.*"

My old customers and the public in general, are invited to call and examine my new Goods. They will find them equal in quality, and as low in price, as any others in the county.

All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for Goods at the highest market prices.

Huntingdon, March 26, 1856.

OLD STROUS HAS COME AGAIN with a splendid stock of CLOTHING, made up in the latest styles of the choicest Goods. The stock consists in part of Dress and Frock Coats, Pants, Vests, &c., &c., all of which will be disposed of at low rates.

Also, a good assortment of DRY GOODS, Comprising Bareges, Tissues, Challeys, De Laines, Brilliantes, Lawns, &c.

Also, GROCERIES, &c.

Being anxious to secure a part of the public confidence and patronage, I will do my utmost to merit the same, and therefore would earnestly solicit those about purchasing any thing in my line, to call and examine my Stock before going elsewhere, as I shall always keep a complete Stock constantly on hand, to enable me to suit the tastes of all who may feel inclined to favor me with their custom. Remember your old friend Mose!

MOSES STROUS.
Dorris' Building, Huntingdon, Pa.
March 19, 1856.

GROCERY AND CONFECTIONARY STORE. LONG & DECKER, respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they still continue the Grocery and Confectionary business, under the Sons of Temperance Hall, on Main stret, Huntingdon, where they have now on hand a full and general assortment of

Groceries and Confectionaries,

which they will sell wholesale and retail. They have also on hand Buckets, Salt, Carpet Bags, Fancy Articles, &c., &c., &c., all of which they will sell cheap. Country produce taken in exchange for Goods—the cash paid when we have no Goods to suit customers.

As we are determined to accommodate all who may call at our store, we invite an examination and trial of our stock.

LONG & DECKER.

Huntingdon, Apl. 19, 1856.

HUNTINGDON COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.—This school has been opened in the Hall formerly used by the Sons of Temperance, on Hill street. The course of instruction embraces Single and Double Entry Book-keeping, Lectures on Commercial Science and also Lectures on Commercial Law, Ethics, and Political Economy, delivered by members of the Bar.

The Student passes through a course comprising over four hundred forms, writing out, Journalizing, Posting, and closing four entire sets of Books, solving Problems, &c., precisely as in real business, and in addition to this he has large practice in oral and blackboard exercises, in opening and closing Single and Double Entry Books, in Partnership, Administration, Joint and Compound Company settlements, in receiving a partner into co-partnership, and settling with a retiring one, all of which, together with various other exercises and calculations, cannot fail to give full satisfaction and profit to the learner.

Students can enter, at any time, a day or evening class, or both, if they wish—the time is unlimited. They can leave at any time and return at pleasure without additional charge.

☞Assistance given, when required, in opening and closing books.

For any other particulars address personally or by letter,
T. H. POLLOCK,
Huntingdon, April 2, 1856. Principal.

CLOTHING!—A NEW ASSORTMENT JUST OPENED! and will be sold 30 per cent CHEAPER than the cheapest.

H. ROMAN respectfully informs his customers, and the public generally, that he has just opened at his store room in Market Square, Huntingdon, a splendid new stock of Ready-made

Clothing for Spring and Summer,

which he will sell cheaper than the same quality of Goods can be purchased at retail in Philadelphia or any other establishment in the country.

Persons wishing to buy Clothing would do well to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Huntingdon, April 2, 1856.

HUNTINGDON CARRIAGE AND WAGON MANUFACTORY.—OWEN BOAT, thankful for past favors, respectfully informs the public in general that he has removed to his new shop on Washington street, on the property lately and for many years occupied by Alex. Carmon, where he is prepared to manufacture all kinds of Carriages, Buggies, Rockaways, Wagons, and in short, every kind of vehicle desired. Rockaways and Buggies of a superior manufacture and finish always on hand and for sale at fair prices.

Repairing of all kinds done at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

Huntingdon, May 16, 1854.

LATEST ARRIVAL OF SUMMER GOODS at the BROAD-TOP DEPOT. CUNNINGHAM & DUNN, have just received a well selected stock of Spring and Summer Goods, consisting of

Dry Goods, Groceries,
Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes,
Hardware, Queensware, Cedarware, Crockery-ware, stone and earthen. Tin ware, Cane Fishing Rods, Ready-made Clothing, and in short, everything usually kept in a country store.

Fish, Salt, Bacon and Plaster, kept constantly for sale. Call and examine our goods and judge for yourselves. All kinds of country produce taken at the highest market price in exchange for Goods.

The highest market price paid for Grain. Prompt attention paid to storing and forwarding all kinds of Merchandize, Produce, &c.

Huntingdon, May 14, 1856.

MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb, Tables and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished,